

CELEBRATING *a Century of Service*

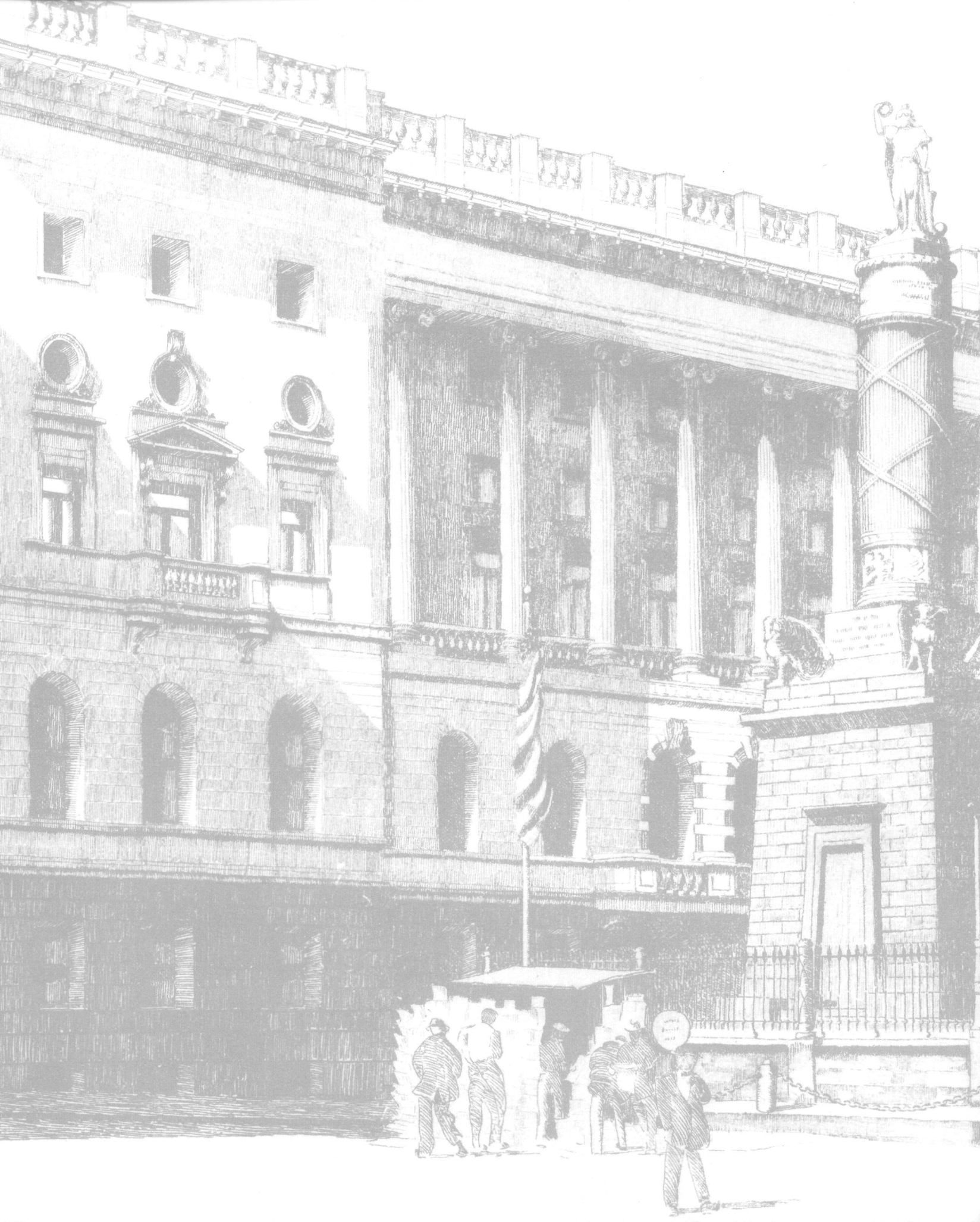


COURT HOUSE AND BATTLE MONUMENT, BALTIMORE, MD.



THE
CLARENCE M.
MITCHELL JR.

Courthouse



CELEBRATING *a Century of Service*

The Clarence M. Mitchell Jr. Courthouse

1900-2000



October 7, 2000

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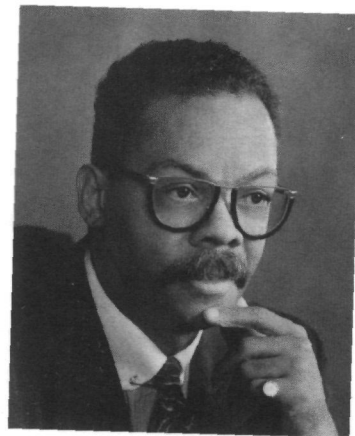
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(410) 333-6398



Hon. Robert M. Bell
Chief Judge, Court of Appeals of Maryland

October 7, 2000

Dear Centennial Celebrants:

I am delighted to be a part of the festivities surrounding the 100th anniversary of the Clarence Mitchell, Jr. Courthouse. As I look at this imposing building, along with its main lobby now beautifully restored to its former splendor, I cannot help but think of its greater meaning to the citizens of Baltimore. This splendid structure, once deemed "a noble pile," conveys much more than simply the beauty and majesty of its marble adornments and stately columns.

Indeed, the Clarence Mitchell Courthouse has become a symbol of justice for this city. Tributes to its vibrant history are evident throughout the building, from the magnificent friezes gracing the halls, to the etched names of the preeminent lawyers and judges who have become a part of its shining legacy. Many of the 20th Century Preeminents have personally touched and influenced my own life and career, especially my friend, the late Judge Harry A. Cole.

Throughout this century -- one of great social change for Baltimore City -- our courthouse has stood at the forefront as a proud icon of equality and justice. The words of many of the greatest judges and lawyers of our time, arguing and deciding cases that would profoundly alter history, have echoed through the corridors of this grand edifice.

As we look forward to another 100 years for the Clarence Mitchell Courthouse, I am certain that it will continue to stand for the values essential to judges, attorneys and the citizens of Baltimore -- equality, justice, and truth. Long live this noble pile.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert M. Bell".

Robert M. Bell



MARTIN O'MALLEY
Mayor
250 City Hall
Baltimore, Maryland 21202



Hon. Martin J. O'Malley
Mayor of Baltimore

100th Anniversary of the Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. Courthouse

At the turn of the last century, the people of Baltimore dedicated our grand courthouse, making a statement about our national stature and about the prominence the pursuit of justice plays in the life of our city.

Eighty-five years later, our courthouse was rededicated to honor a native son and one of our nation's great leaders in the struggle for civil rights, Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. – reaffirming our commitment to justice and restating the reverence in which we hold our majestic and historic courthouse on Calvert Street.

This year, Baltimore celebrates the centennial of the Mitchell Courthouse by bringing back some of the original architectural luster to a building that, for a century, has been imbued with our city's history, hopes and struggles for justice.

As Baltimore's 37th Mayor, and as a member of the Bar, I take great pride in what has been accomplished in our courthouse, by the members of the Bench and Bar who have plied their craft within its walls – and by my fellow citizens who have been honest witnesses to the truth or served the search for justice as jurors. It is only fitting that we also take this opportunity to honor the preeminent men and women who have served the people of our State well, and to rededicate ourselves, once again, to the cause of justice championed by Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr.

Mayor Martin J. O'Malley

phone: 410.396.3835 fax: 410.576.9425 e-mail: mayor@baltimorecity.gov

INTRODUCTION

by James F. Schneider
Historian and Archivist of the Circuit Court for Baltimore City

Just as the Inns of Court, the Old Bailey, and the Temple Bar are the emblems of the barristers of London, the Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. Courthouse and the Battle Monument are the symbols of the legal profession of Baltimore. The 100th anniversary of the courthouse celebrates its importance as the heart of Baltimore's legal profession and the home of its courts. Centennial programs are sponsored by the Baltimore Courthouse and Law Museum Foundation under the leadership of Judge John Carroll Byrnes, with the support of the Circuit Court for Baltimore City and the members of the Bar Association of Baltimore City and the Monumental Bar Association.

This commemorative book was underwritten by *The Daily Record* and published under the skillful eyes of Nancy L. Sloane. William W. Cahill, Jr. and David Albright, Jr. wrote the profiles of Baltimore's historic law firms. The achievements of preeminent Baltimore attorneys and judges of the past century are profiled in pages 16–39, and their names will be engraved on a memorial, as did the builders of the courthouse a century ago to honor their predecessors. A committee of selectors had the awesome assignment of selecting them. Other centennial projects include souvenir items planned by a committee chaired by Ada Strausberg and Katherine Kelly Howard, and the production by Jane Michaelson and Glenn Grossman of a videotaped tour of the courthouse for presentation to jurors as a part of their daily orientation.

A portable centennial exhibit is being planned by Walter Edward Leon of the Baltimore Commission on Historic and Architectural Preservation. Other special exhibits, including one on the history and public service of the Bar Association of Baltimore City, are being planned for the Museum of Baltimore Legal History.

A lasting monument to the centennial will be the restoration of the Saint Paul Street lobby of the Mitchell Courthouse in time for

a grand gala on October 7, 2000. The Courthouse Centennial Ball is being planned by a committee under the direction of Judge Marcella Holland, Kathy Howard and Kathy Sanzone. All this could not have been done without the efforts of Howard Janet and the fundraising committees, with the support of lawyers, judges and the public. Additional support has come from Maryland's Millennium Fund and the City of Baltimore.

The Mitchell Courthouse is one of the last vestiges of Baltimore before the Great Fire of 1904, the gas-lit Baltimore of H. L. Mencken, who was just 19 when he wrote a chapter in the souvenir book published in honor of its opening. It stands on hallowed and historic ground at the intersection of two of the city's oldest thoroughfares: Calvert Street, named for the founders of the colony of Maryland, and Fayette Street, named for the Marquis de Lafayette who came to the aid of America in its struggle for independence. Nearby stood the first brick house in town, in the basement of which Acadian exiles secretly celebrated outlawed Roman Catholic masses in 1755. On an island in the crossroads stands the very symbol of Baltimore, the Battle Monument, rising above the confluence of motor traffic as Paris' *Ile de la Cité* rises from the Seine. America's first true war memorial, the monument commemorates the gallant defenders of Baltimore who defeated the mighty British Invincibles at North Point and withstood the bombardment of Fort McHenry by the British fleet in 1814. In its shadow, Abe Sherman battled the world from his newspaper kiosk for 50 years.

Monument Square has been the place where the courts have sat in unbroken session since 1770. In that year a colonial courthouse was fitted up and later hoisted onto an arch to permit Calvert Street's northward extension. This was the building visited by Washington and other patriots during the Revolution to plan a strategy for dealing with the abuses of the mother coun-

try. From its steps on July 29, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was read for the first time to the citizens of Baltimore. Here Judge William Paca, a signer of the Declaration, presided over the first session of the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland in 1790.

Upstairs the Baltimore City Council met for the first time when Baltimore Town was incorporated as Baltimore City in 1797. The original building was torn down when a second courthouse was constructed on the corner of Calvert and Lexington Streets in 1809. The open space became a parade ground for troops who fought the British during the War of 1812 and is now the spot where the Battle Monument records their deeds. From 1809 until 1854, this second courthouse was known as the “County Courthouse,” because Baltimore City was then the county seat of Baltimore County. Because most of the attorneys lived nearby, the neighborhood was called “The Lawyers’ Quarter.” The old courthouse was the scene of the 1830 trial of anti-slavery crusader William Lloyd Garrison for criminal libel and the trial of Henry Gambrill for the murder of a city police officer in 1858. Whereas Garrison was banished to Boston, Gambrill was hanged at the city jail before an audience of 30,000.

The Library Company of the Baltimore Bar, better known as “The Bar Library,” was founded at the courthouse in April 1840, the first step in the organization of the legal profession in this city. The library endures as an essential feature of the Mitchell Courthouse. The last great trial to be held in the old courthouse was the so-called “Evening News Libel Case” of 1893, in which a jury acquitted the defendants and vindicated the freedom of the press. Shortly thereafter, the old courthouse was demolished to make way for the present building.

When it was dedicated on Monday, January 8, 1900, the alabaster courthouse at 100 N. Calvert Street was called the finest temple of justice in America. The city’s last and greatest architectural achievement of the 19th century, it was the architects’ ideal of what a 20th century courthouse should be: a foundation of granite, Ionic columns and facades of gleaming white marble in massive proportions filling an entire city block; classical architecture in the style of a Greek temple or a Venetian doge’s palazzo, complete with the heads of the lions of St. Mark menacing the would-be visitor; ornate bronze doors; floors of mosaic and terrazzo; richly carved mahogany paneling; stained glass skylights depicting goddesses of Justice, Truth, Mercy, Religion, Courage, Logic, Peace and Literature. Six majestic murals would be added in the next decade portraying historic and patriotic themes. There was nothing abstract in the presentation of a building dedicated to the

pursuit of justice. It was designed as a shrine sacred to the rule of law. (Little did they suspect that by its end, the new century would be known as the “age of plastic.”)

That the winning design selected from nationwide entries in a blind competition was the product of two Baltimore architects, J.B. Noel Wyatt and William G. Nolting, was a source of civic pride. In 1974, Chief Judge Emory Niles of the Baltimore Supreme Bench told me that Judge Reuben Oppenheimer once sent him a postcard from Barcelona that pictured a building remarkably similar to the Baltimore courthouse. It was the Porxos d’en Xifre, a massive stone structure dating from the 1830s that combined huge corner bastions with pilasters topped by a balustrade around the roof. Among other possible models for the building is the Queen’s Palace at Greenwich, England, designed by Inigo Jones, which has a facade and loggia quite similar to the Calvert Street side of the courthouse. Could these have inspired the winning 1894 design by Wyatt and Nolting?

The courthouse opened upon a society dominated by white men. The first African-American lawyer came to the Baltimore bar in 1885 in the person of Everett J. Waring, but even by 1900 black lawyers in Baltimore were still few in number. Not one was pictured in the courthouse commemorative book. Etta H. Maddox would not cross the threshold of the courthouse as the first woman lawyer in Maryland until 1903. It was not until 1950 that Juanita Jackson Mitchell would arrive as the first African-American woman to be admitted to the Bar.

Women could not serve on state juries until 1947, which explains why the jury dormitory on the fifth floor (now an annex of the Bar Library) has only a men’s bathroom. All of the judges were white men until Shirley B. Jones was appointed to the bench in 1961 and joined in 1966 by African-American George L. Russell, Jr. Most courthouse employees were white until African-American judges like Judge Joseph Howard began winning election to the bench in the late 1960s. Affirmative action policies were instituted in 1975 by Chief Judge Anselm Sodaro to promote diversity in employment.

On March 8, 1985, the building was formally rededicated as “The Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. Courthouse,” upon the recommendation of a commission charged with finding an appropriate memorial to the late Baltimore champion of civil rights. And so it was that the building Judge Howard had once called “a bastion of racism” came to bear the name of an African-American attorney.

Most of the *causes celebres* of 20th century Baltimore were tried there. The University of Maryland School of Law was desegregated in Courtroom 231 when Judge Eugene O’Dunne heard the case

brought by Donald Gaines Murray and argued by Thurgood Marshall in 1935. This was the place of Baltimore's great criminal trials of the past century, including those of Richard Whittemore and George Edward Grammar for capital murder, who paid for their crimes at the end of a rope.

In 1914, Simon Sobeloff became the first law student to be hired as a law clerk-bailiff by Chief Judge Morris Ames Soper, the beginning of a tradition that continues to this day. At about the same time, Judge Soper sent a memo to his colleagues asking if any of them would like to have a telephone in their chambers. The affirmative responses were by no means unanimous.

In 1900 only nine judges presided in the courts then known collectively as The Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. The courthouse contained chambers for them and their staffs, 13 courtrooms, six clerks' offices, the land records office, a detective bureau, the police department, the Bar Library and the State's Attorney's office. Could the planners have foreseen that within 40 years the building would be too small to accommodate even the courts?

In the 1950s, the courthouse underwent dramatic interior alterations that increased its floor space by 50,000 square feet, but which completely changed its character. The light courts were filled, mezzanines extended into full floors, windows closed up, skylights removed and the floors renumbered so that the three-story courthouse became six stories tall without raising the height of the roof. Gone are the gaslights, original chandeliers, Sprague birdcage elevators in the corners of the building, the high-ceilinged offices furnished with rolltop desks and heavy with the aroma of pipes and cigars.

Over the course of time, the courthouse deteriorated into a gloomy eyesore. The once-sparkling exterior turned dark gray from pollution by the 1930s. The hallways and staircases took on a dismal aspect from the lack of natural light after the atria were closed. Grime covered the once-beautiful interior marble. By the 1960s, many well-meaning citizens, including the members of

one Baltimore grand jury, were calling for a new courthouse to be built. Happily, their calls went unheeded.

During the past quarter century, the courthouse has undergone a renaissance due to renewed interest by the bench and bar. The exterior of the building was cleaned by the city in 1974. Under the able leadership of Administrative Judge (now Chief Judge) Joseph H. H. Kaplan, much of the building has been restored to its original glory. Stained glass skylights have been reinstalled and a floor of Spanish marble has been added to the Criminal Court lobby, courtrooms have been refurbished, and murals have been cleaned and conserved. Portraits have been restored and properly displayed throughout the building. In 1984, The Museum of Baltimore Legal History was established in the old Orphans Courtroom on the second floor as a showplace of the heritage of the city's legal profession.

In 1986, Judge John Carroll Byrnes and a group of interested citizens founded the Baltimore Courthouse and Law Museum Foundation, Inc. as a private, non-profit, tax-exempt corporation to institutionalize the drive to preserve the building. In 1991, Ceremonial Courtroom 400 was restored. This is the place where the careers of Baltimore's lawyers begin and end; here they are welcomed into the practice of law, here an honored few attain the mantle of judicial office, and here, at life's end, they are eulogized.

Therefore, the celebration of the centennial of the courthouse is also a celebration of its survival and restoration as Baltimore City's greatest public building. But it is even more than that. As Judge Byrnes so aptly stated at the Term of Court Ceremony inaugurating this Centennial Celebration on October 13, 1999:

"If it is true as Shakespeare wrote in *As You Like It*, that all the world's a stage and we are merely players on it, then these courtrooms are the orchestra seats. And so, we are not merely planning the celebration of a building, but of what happens within the building everyday. Every day, we the bench, the bar, and the public strive to find justice within the law – for families, for children, for victims, for plaintiffs, and defendants and the accused. This is a noble cause pursued by a noble profession in a noble building."

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HISTORY *of the* *Clarence M. Mitchell Jr. Courthouse*

by Michael S. Greene, Esq.

EARLIER COURTHOUSES

Baltimore Town (now Baltimore City) was part of Baltimore County during most of its youth. The courthouse served as the early government center for the county, housing (as it continues to do) many non-judicial government functions. The first reported meeting of the judges of Baltimore County occurred on July 20, 1661, in the home of Captain Thomas Howell, the “presiding commissioner.” In 1683, a courthouse was built “near the mouth of the Bush River . . . in a small town named Baltimore . . . in what is now Harford County.” In 1690, the county courthouse was situated “at Gunpowder on Sim’s Choice,” and in 1717 in Joppa.

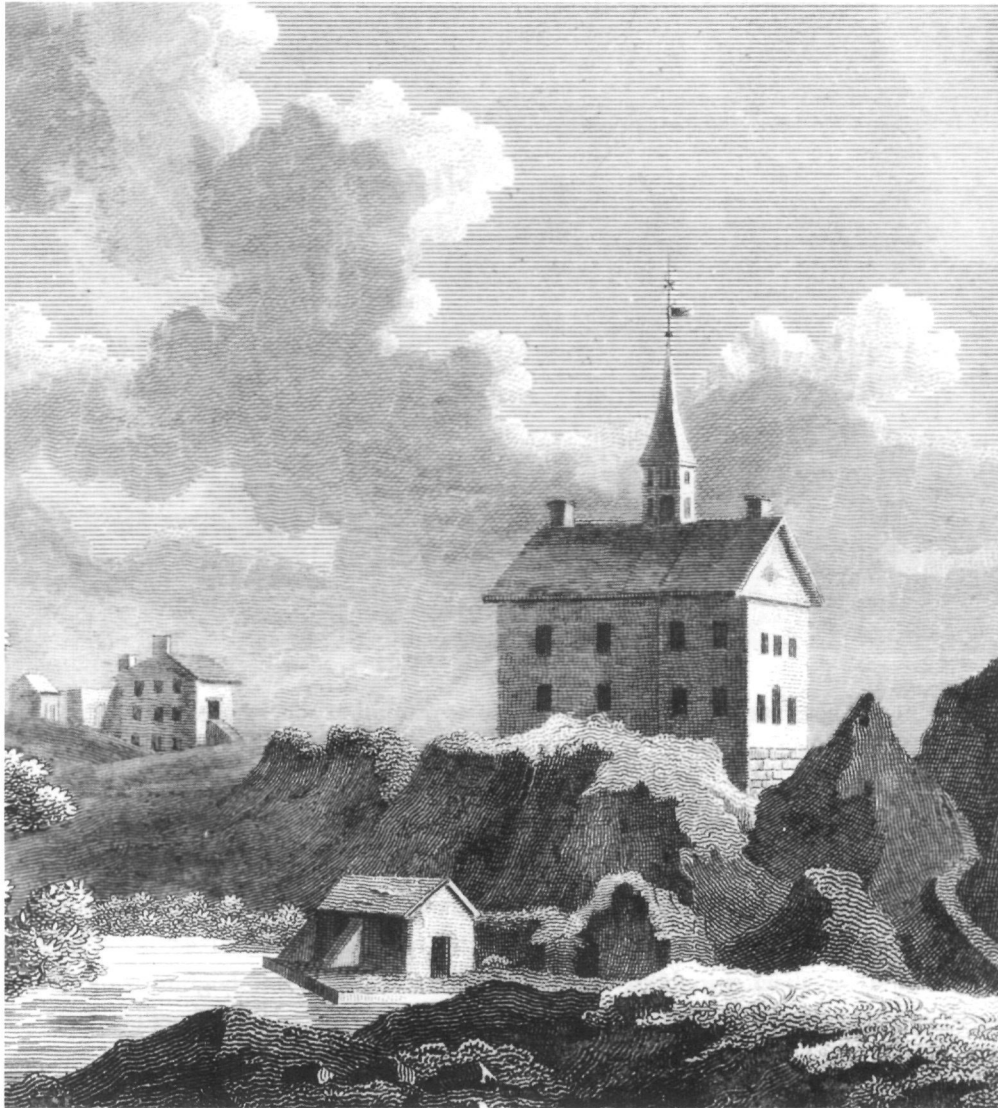
The first courthouse in what is now Baltimore City stood in the middle of Calvert Street from 1770 until 1809. An Act of the Assembly of 1768 authorized a commission to erect a new building in Baltimore. The location named in their instructions was “the uppermost part of Calvert Street, next Jones’ Falls,” where the Battle Monument now stands to commemorate the defense of Fort McHenry and Baltimore at North Point during the War of 1812. In the words of civic leader John P. Kennedy:

When it was first built it overlooked the town from the summit of the hill some fifty feet or more above the level of the present street, and stood upon a cliff which, northward, was washed at the base by Jones Falls—in that primitive day a pretty rural stream that meandered through meadows garnished with shrubbery and filled with browsing cattle, making a pleasant landscape from the court-house windows.

In an 1851 lecture before the Maryland Institute, Kennedy described it this way:

This was a famous building, this old Court House, which to my first cognizance, suggested the idea of a house perched on a great stand. It was a large, dingy square structure of brick, elevated upon a massive basement of stone, which was perforated by a broad arch. The buttresses on either side of the arch supplied space for a stairway that led to the halls of Justice above, and straddled over a pillory, whipping posts and stocks, which were sheltered under the arch as symbols of the power that was at work above.

In 1784 the appearance of the courthouse was changed dramatically when the city fathers decided to open Calvert Street to the north. In order to preserve the courthouse, 20 feet of earth had to be excavated under it, and the building had to be supported by three arches, thus

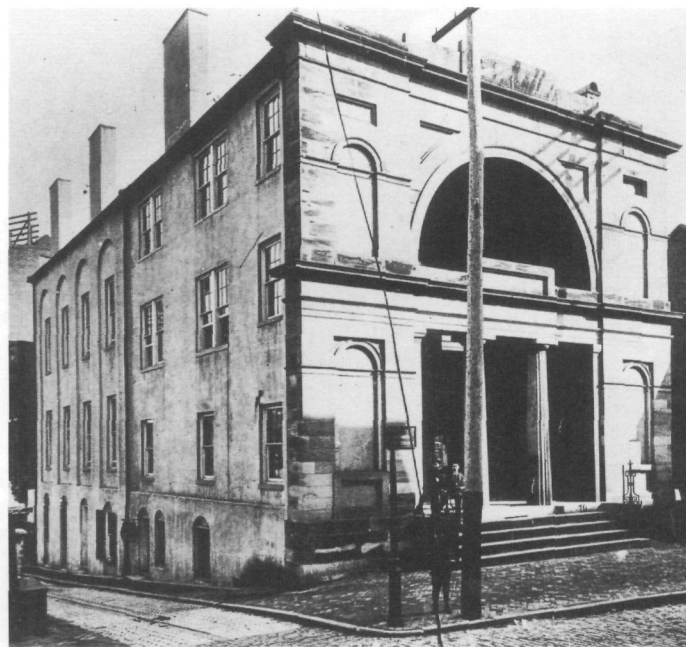


Left: Baltimore Town's Old Court House overlooking the Jones Falls from a 1786 view. Engraving by M. Godefroy circa 1810, Maryland Historical Society.

permitting traffic to move under it in order to reach the new northern sections of Calvert Street. As Baltimore grew, authorities decided that the Jones Falls should be deflected eastward from its natural course along the base of the bluff where the courthouse stood in order to promote the growth of the city.

By 1805, the first courthouse was in a state of ruinous decay, and the public records it contained were in serious danger. An act was passed, therefore, authorizing a levy of at least \$50,000 to raze the old building and put up a new one, devoting what was necessary of the ground where it had stood for a thoroughfare and selling the rest. Baltimore's second courthouse stood on the Southwest Corner of Calvert and Lexington Streets from 1809 until 1895, when it too was razed with all of the other buildings in the block to make way for the present courthouse. During this period, a fire in 1834 severely damaged the city's land records, prompting the construction of a separate Court House and Record Office Building two years later.

In approximately 1867 the old Masonic Building on St. Paul Street, which had formerly housed the federal court, was also used by the Baltimore judiciary.



Pending the construction of the new courthouse, a temporary courthouse was built in 1895 at North and Lexington Streets.

THE CLARENCE M. MITCHELL JR. COURTHOUSE

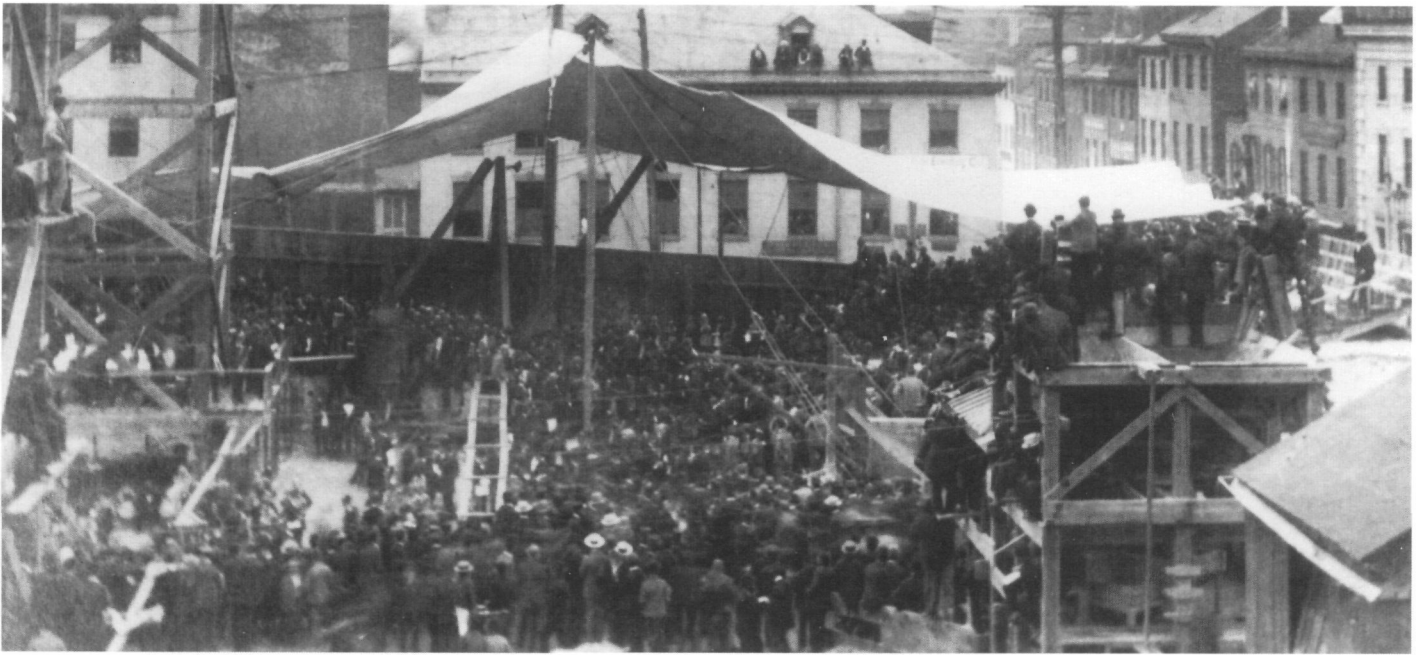
The building of the Mitchell Courthouse symbolized the commercial growth of Baltimore and the prosperity of its citizens during the second half of the 19th century. The General Assembly of 1876 authorized \$750,000 in bonds to erect a new and much larger courthouse. An advisory building commission was formed in 1881, and in 1892 the General Assembly granted the mayor and City Council of Baltimore power to issue up to \$6 million in stock, part of which was to be used to buy ground and build a courthouse. The act also stated that before any further action could be taken, the citizens of Baltimore had to vote on an ordinance approving the new construction. The mayor and city council passed the necessary ordinance in October 1892, and the voters of Baltimore approved it in the following November election, though the measure was not officially ratified until 1898. The amount set aside for the courthouse and necessary grounds was at first put at \$1,750,000. The final cost, however, was about \$2,250,000.

Above, left: Baltimore City Court House at Calvert and Lexington Streets. Photograph circa 1891, Maryland Historical Society.

Above, right: Temporary Baltimore City Court Building (formerly a Masonic Temple). Photograph circa 1882, Maryland Historical Society.

On June 29, 1894, a plan proposed by the Baltimore architectural firm of Wyatt & Nolting was selected from among 79 anonymously submitted designs. These architects also designed the Roland Park Shopping Center in Baltimore, one of the earliest shopping centers in America. On August 8, 1895, the razing of the old courthouse and all the other buildings on the block began, and cornerstone ceremonies were held on June 25, 1896. Construction was finished in December 1899, and the courthouse was occupied the following month.

Officially dedicated on January 8, 1900, the building reflected the prosperity and national stature of both Baltimore and Maryland. The new three-story, classically styled courthouse was as impressive as any found in much larger cities. It exemplified Renaissance Revival architecture, emulating the detail used in the highest examples of Grecian architecture, which were considered the purest and most perfect style of architecture. For the courthouse designers, this



style was a way of associating Baltimore in 1900 with what they saw as the height of classical civilization, ancient Greece.

With the exception of the basement story of granite from Howard County, the entire exterior is white marble from the town of Cockeysville in Baltimore County. The Calvert Street facade is especially outstanding “with its heavy basement entrance and frowning lions over each doorway, its ornate bronze doors, and the beautiful loggia, with its massive Monolithic columns supporting the ornate entablature above, which, with the marble balustrade, encircles the entire building,” noted Frank D. Thomas in an 1899 monograph on the new courthouse. Each of the eight Ionic columns weighs 35 tons and is more than 31 feet high. It is believed that there are no larger monolithic marble columns in the world, according to Judge James F. Schneider in his *A Visitor's Guide to the Treasures in the Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. Courthouse*. Each column is seven feet taller than those surrounding the United States Capitol.

Above: Laying of the cornerstone for the new Baltimore City Courthouse in 1896. Photograph circa 1896, Baltimore City Life Museum.

Below: On December 16, 1897 eight marble columns, each weighing 35 tons and measuring 31 feet high, were hauled from Pennsylvania to the site of the new Baltimore City Court House.

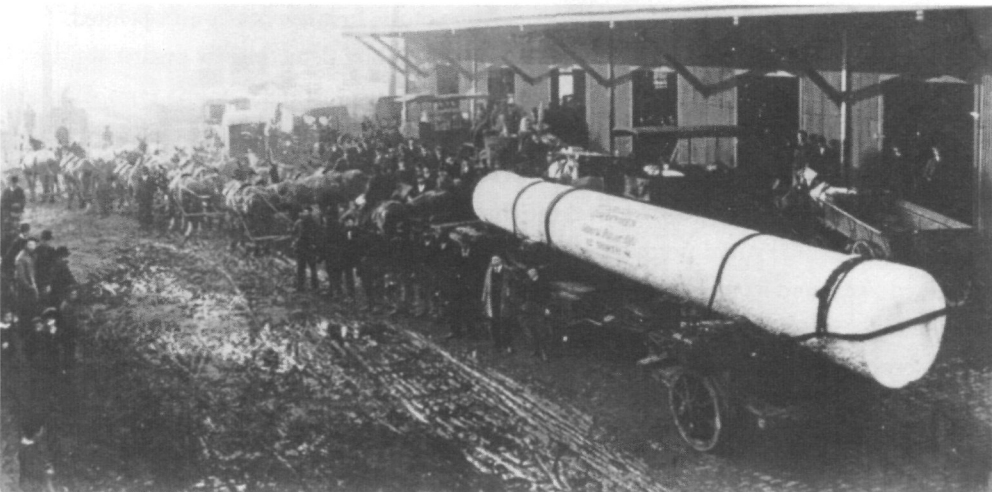


Photo taken in 1933 of the Baltimore City Courthouse and Police Headquarters. The Peale Museum, Baltimore City Life Museums.



The interior of the courthouse is also striking. Among its many historic courtrooms, the Supreme Bench Courtroom is “truly unique in all the world.” A coffered dome, a miniature version of the one over the main reading room of the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., is supported by walls and sixteen columns of Sienna marble from the Vatican quarry near Rome. Although the quarry was nearly exhausted at the time, Pope Leo XIII agreed to let it be used in this building at the request of James Cardinal Gibbons.

Housed in this courthouse is one of the oldest private libraries in Maryland and one of the most complete and comprehensive law libraries in the country. The main room is paneled in English oak under a barrel-vault ceiling punctuated by 40 art glass skylights. Fourteen medallions set in the east and west walls represent the trademarks of European printers immediately after Gutenberg. Its rare book alcove features one of the first law books ever printed.

Also of note are the murals in the St. Paul Street lobby depicting six great lawgivers of antiquity. These depictions of Moses, Lycurgus, Confucius, Justinian, Numa Pompilius, and Mohammed were painted by John LaFarge in 1906 and 1907 and were among his last works.

During the first half of the century, there were many piecemeal alterations; however, in 1946 a new master plan was proposed to meet the challenges of housing an expanding court system. The building of 1900 could not handle the growing workload at the courthouse as Baltimore continued to expand its position as the commercial and legal center of the state. The most significant aspect of these plans was the proposal to increase the floor space of the building some 50,000 feet by adding a third and fifth floor and installing usable spaces into the atrium that had brought natural light into many of the courtrooms and other public areas of the building.

The 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s saw the courthouse dramatically remodeled in response to a

need to increase its facilities. This remodeling included the implementation of Phases I, II, and III of the master plan. The atrium lightwells were filled in, and other mechanical, structural, and electrical work was done. Many in the legal community view this remodeling of what would later be known as “Courthouse West” as architectural assassination, though at the time the work was deemed necessary to keep up with increased demands on the court’s infrastructure. Some still advocate complete restoration of the original building.

As various alterations were made between 1971 and 1977, an eight-story office building known as 227 St. Paul Place was used as the Baltimore City Courthouse Annex. Housed in this annex were the Parole and Probation Department, the State’s Attorney’s Office-Collateral Division, Child Support and Enforcement, the Sheriff’s Department, and a lockup. The annex also housed several courtrooms. Among the inconveniences in the annex were the uncertain



Recently carefully restored artglass skylight overlooks the staircase to the third floor of the Clarence Mitchell Courthouse. Photograph by David Perez.

HISTORY OF THE CLARENCE M. MITCHELL JR. COURTHOUSE

Right: Dedication Ceremony of the Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. Courthouse. Seated in the foreground from left to right are U.S. Supreme Court Justices William Brennan and Thurgood Marshall, and U.S. District Court Judges Frank Kaufman and Rozel Thomsen.



Below: Elliptical Supreme Bench Courtroom 600 in the Clarence Mitchell Courthouse includes the names of twenty-four preeminents of the 18th–19th century Maryland bar on the frieze above the columns. Photograph 1993 by R. Holden.





Left: On the occasion of the dedication of the courthouse to Clarence M. Mitchell Jr. on March 8, 1985, Mayor William Donald Schaefer presents a portrait of Mitchell to his widow, Juanita Jackson Mitchell assisted by Tol Y. Carter and David Albright as Chief Judge Robert C. Murphy looks on.

elevator, the location of the court clerk in the main courthouse building, the hazard in transporting prisoners, and thin walls that allowed conversations to be overheard.

During his tenure on the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, 1973–1984, Administrative Judge Robert L. Karwacki established a courthouse renovation committee, chaired by Judge John Carroll Byrnes, who, on April 10, 1986, organized the Baltimore Courthouse and Law Museum Foundation, Inc. Judge Karwacki was also a proponent of the Museum of Baltimore Legal History, which was founded in 1984 by Philip Sherman and the bench historian, U.S. Bankruptcy Judge James F. Schneider, with the active support of Judge Karwacki's successor as administrative judge, Joseph H.H. Kaplan. The museum, located in the Mitchell Courthouse in the former Orphans' Court of Baltimore, chronicles the history of the Baltimore bench and bar with exhibits focusing on the city's courthouses as well as "famous firsts" of minorities and women in the law.

Under Judge Kaplan's direction, the historic Supreme Bench Courtroom 600 was restored in 1984, and the old Orphans' Courtroom was refurbished to house the Museum of Baltimore Legal History. Judge Kaplan also oversaw the complete restoration of the old Criminal Court Lobby of Courthouse West. New lighting and marble flooring complement the original marble balustrades in the lobby, and restored glass skylights sit above stairways on either side of it. In Courthouse West, restoration of the Criminal Courts Lobby, the stair skylights, the Supreme Bench Courtroom, and the Bar Library continued during the decade 1978 to 1988. There was a partial asbestos abatement, renovation to the first floor juvenile areas, renovation of elevators, and the installation of period lighting.

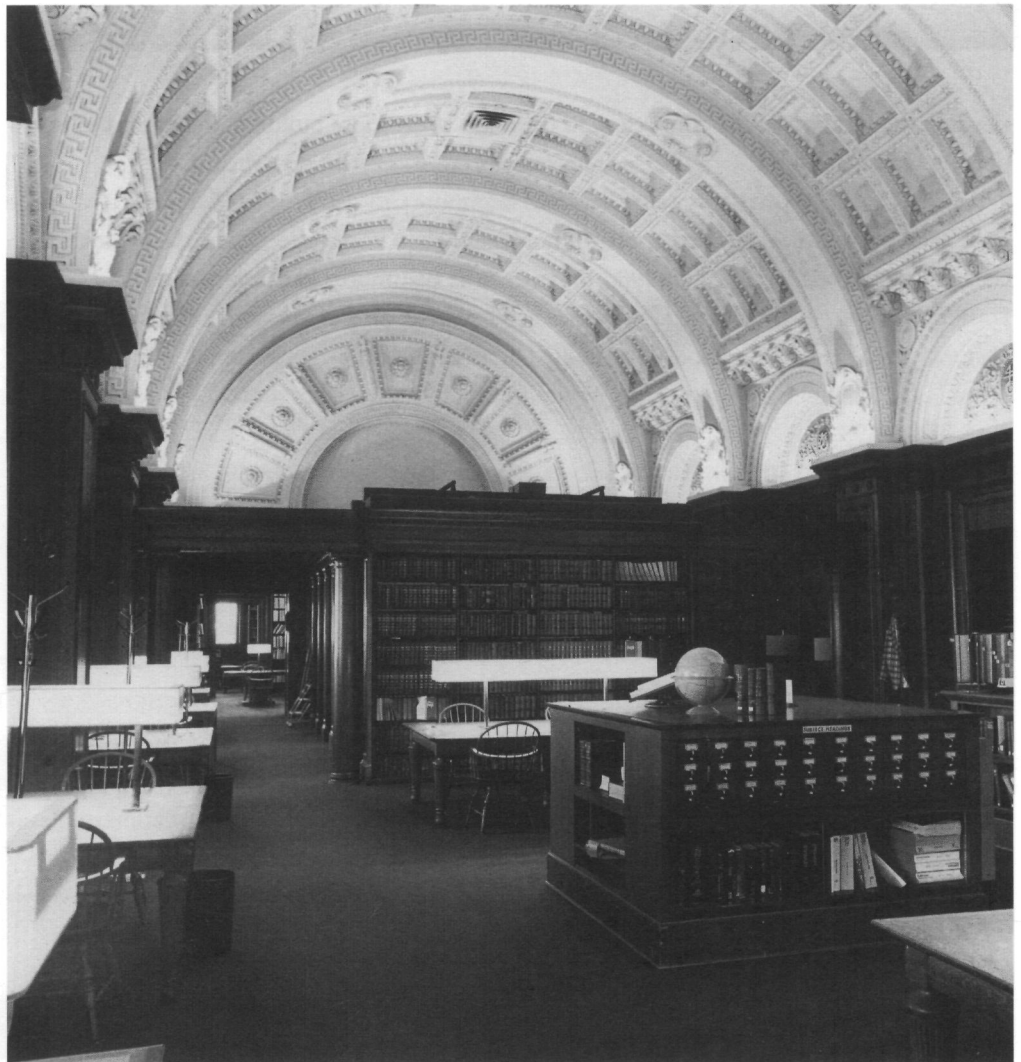
On March 8, 1985, Courthouse West was rededicated in an elaborate ceremony attended by Supreme Court Justices Thurgood Marshall and William O. Brennan, Governor Harry R. Hughes, and Mayor William Donald Schaefer, as well as hundreds of elected officials, citizens, judges, lawyers, and members of the Mitchell family, including the widow of Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., Juanita Jackson Mitchell. Named the "The Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. Courthouse"

in honor of the Baltimore-born national civil rights leader who died in 1984, it contains a tribute to him in the Saint Paul Street lobby.

In 1991 Judge Kaplan also oversaw the renovation of Room 400, the former Superior Court of Baltimore, which was financed by the members of the Bar Association of Baltimore City (organized by a bar committee chaired by Joseph K. Pokempner) in conjunction with the Baltimore Courthouse and Law Museum Foundation. The courtroom was restored at a cost of \$400,000. In addition to being a fully functional venue for court proceedings, Room 400 continues to serve as the Circuit Court's Ceremonial Courtroom. More recently, Judge Kaplan initiated significant improvements to the juvenile and jury assembly areas in the Mitchell Courthouse.

A marriage ceremonial room in the Mitchell Courthouse, designed by Mary B. Widomski, former Deputy Court Administrator, was opened in 1996. This new room became needed after Room 600—where marriages had previously been solemnized—was reactivated to provide more courtroom space for the four new judges authorized in 1996 and 1997. The project was financed by the Baltimore Law Museum and Courthouse Foundation. Another former courtroom, The Lawyer Conference Room No. 434, was reactivated for this same reason.

The Bar Library in the Clarence Mitchell Courthouse was restored in 1975. Photograph 1985 by R. Holden.





Academy award winner Al Pacino starred in "Justice for All" shot in 1979 in the Clarence Mitchell Courthouse Courtroom 400.

The Mitchell building houses many paintings of historical figures, including portraits of Thurgood Marshall and the recently added portraits of Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. and Juanita Jackson Mitchell, which were commissioned in 1996 by the Baltimore Courthouse and Law Museum Foundation. This collection is maintained by the bench and the foundation.

A master plan for further renovation of the Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. Courthouse was proposed in 1989. It envisions the restoration of the building in the spirit of its original design. Substantial renovation has been thwarted by the absence of agreement between the city and the state on who should bear ultimate responsibility for the Circuit Court. Despite these obstacles, progress continues under Administrative Judge Ellen M. Heller towards courthouse facilities that are in the spirit of the following words spoken by Chief Judge Henry D. Harlan when the keys to the newly constructed (now Mitchell) courthouse were delivered on January 8, 1900:

This house is the people's house. It is sacred to Justice. It is here that the safeguards of the lives, the liberties, and the prosperity of the people are to find their enforcement. It is here that right is to be vindicated, wrong redressed, oppression rebuked, the law maintained.

Chief Judge Harlan and other speakers at the dedication and four years earlier at the cornerstone laying, referred to the Courthouse as a "temple of justice." Both the Mitchell Courthouse and the more recent Courthouse East are indeed temples of justice.

Across Calvert Street from "Courthouse West" stands the old U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, which opened in May 1932. Two years after the judges of the United States District Court for the District of Maryland moved to their new building at 101 West Lombard Street in November 1976, the

COURTHOUSE EAST

Right: View of the classically inspired renovation of the second floor reception hall for courtrooms in Courthouse East. Photograph © 1990 Tom Guidera III.



United States government deeded the old U.S. Post Office and Courthouse to the City of Baltimore to house the expanding facilities of the Circuit Court, including Clerk's Offices, courtrooms, judges' chambers, and other offices. This building is now known as Courthouse East. Twelve years later, Administrative Judge Kaplan organized the renovation of the entire second floor. Six new courtrooms on the second floor of Courthouse East were dedicated on March 24, 1990. The courtrooms included state-of-the-art audio-video recording equipment and spacious, elegant accommodations. Judge Kaplan pioneered the installation of audio-video equipment in the courtrooms as the court reporters assigned to them retired. In 1996, the Court's Medical Services offices were relocated on the first floor of Courthouse East. A unified Family Division was located on that same floor in 2000.

This chapter is adapted from *Histories of the Bench and Bar of Baltimore City*, Baltimore Courthouse and Law Museum Foundation, John Carroll Byrnes, Editor, 1997.

The original sources of this material include: (1) Frank D. Thomas, *Monograph of the New Baltimore Courthouse* (Baltimore, A. Hoen & Co., Baltimore, 1899); (2) Morris L. Radoff, *The County Courthouses and Records of Maryland* (The Hall of Records Commission for the State of Maryland, Annapolis, 1960); (3) John Thomas Scharf, *The Chronicles of Baltimore* (Turnbull Bros., Baltimore, 1874); (4) James F. Schneider, *A Visitor's Guide to the Treasures in the Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. Courthouse* (Baltimore, 1984); (5) Richter Cornbrooks Gribble, Inc., Architects, *The Restoration and Renovation of the Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. Courthouse* (The authors, n.d.); (6) Interviews with Courthouse employees, and; (7) John Carroll Byrnes, *The Baltimore City Courthouses* (The Baltimore Courthouse and Law Museum Foundation, Inc., 1992)

PREEMINENT

Maryland Lawyers and Judges of the 18th and 19th Centuries

by Philip Sherman

Inscribed on the plaster frieze around the base of the dome in the elegant marble Supreme Bench Courtroom (Room 600) of the Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. Courthouse are the names of 24 preeminent Maryland lawyers of the 18th and 19th centuries.

Exactly how these notables were chosen was not revealed until February 9, 1942. On that day, Chief Judge Henry D. Harlan—the last surviving member of the Court House Commission and of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City judges who selected the names—gave the following account in a lecture at the Maryland Historical Society.

On a winter evening in 1899, several leaders of the bench and bar dined at Judge Harlan's home at 9 West Biddle Street. Members of the Baltimore bar had been previously consulted, and lists were prepared from their suggestions. Around Harlan's Victorian dinner table, the guests presented their opinions on who deserved the honor. The resulting list was submitted to the judges of the Supreme Bench, and after further review, a final list of prominent lawyers recommended by the judges was adopted by the Court House Commission.

The names of the 24 outstanding lawyers and judges were inscribed on the circular frieze, evenly spaced, so as to have neither a beginning nor an end. They are listed here in order of their births:

DULANY (1721–1797) Daniel Dulany, Jr., stood without rival in colonial Maryland as a lawyer, a scholar, and an orator.

CARROLL (1723–1783) Charles Carroll, the barrister, was a patriot and leader in the cause of America's independence, an eminent jurist, and President of the Convention of 1776, which gave the State of Maryland its Declaration of Rights and first constitution.

CHASE (1741–1811) Samuel Chase was known as a “torch of the Revolution.” He became a signer of the Declaration of Independence, member of the Continental Congress, Chief Judge of the General Court of Maryland, and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

MARTIN (1748–1826) Luther Martin was a brilliant lawyer, ardent patriot, and colossal figure in the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States,

Attorney General of Maryland, and Judge of the Court of “Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery.” He successfully defended Justice Samuel Chase in his impeachment trial and Aaron Burr in his trial for treason.

HANSON (1749–1806) Alexander Contee Hanson—the son of John Hanson of Maryland, who was President of the United States in Congress Assembled under the Articles of Confederation—was an associate judge of the General Court of Maryland and Chancellor of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland.

DUVALL (1752–1844) Gabriel Duvall was a member of Congress, judge on the Court of Appeals of Maryland, Comptroller of the United States Treasury, and associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

KILTY (1757–1821) William Kilty was a Chancellor of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland. He authored a report on the British statutes in force in Maryland.

SMITH (1757–1842) Robert Smith was a Revolutionary War hero, member of the Maryland House of Delegates and State Senate, United States Secretary of the Navy, Attorney General of the United States, and Secretary of State of the United States.

PINKNEY (1764–1822) Chief Justice Marshall called William Pinkney “the greatest man I have ever seen in a court of justice.” Pinkney was a United States Senator from Maryland, Attorney General of the United States and the undoubted leader of the American Bar. He was the United States ambassador to England and United States minister to Naples and Russia.

HARPER (1765–1825) Robert Goodloe Harper was a United States Senator from Maryland and a major general in the defense of Baltimore at the Battle of North Point. He took part in defending Justice Samuel Chase in his impeachment trial and Aaron Burr in his trial for treason. He was the Federalist candidate for vice president of the United States.

WIRT (1772–1834) William Wirt was an Attorney General of the United States. He took part in the great constitutional cases of *McCulloh vs. Maryland*, *Gibbons vs. Ogden*, and the *Dartmouth College Case*.

WINDER (1775–1824) William Henry Winder fought in the War of 1812 as a brigadier general at the Battle of Bladensburg and in the defense of Baltimore. He is said to have tried more cases with success than any other member of the bar.

BLAND (1776–1846) Theodorick Bland was called the greatest of Maryland’s chancellors. He was a defender of Baltimore during the War of 1812, a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, an associate judge of Baltimore and Harford Counties and a U.S. District Judge for the District of Maryland. He was the author of *Bland’s Chancery Reports*.

TANEY (1777–1864) Roger B. Taney was Chief Justice of the United States for 27 years, Attorney General of the United States, Attorney General of Maryland, and Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

NELSON (1791–1860) John Nelson was the Attorney General of the United States and one of the most brilliant members of the American bar.

JOHNSON (1796–1876) Reverdy Johnson had both national and international fame. He was said to have never had a superior at the trial table, perhaps no equal. He was a United States Senator from Maryland, Attorney General of the United States, counsel in the Dred Scott Case, and Minister to Great Britain. He defended President Andrew Johnson at his trial for impeachment.

SCHLEY (1799–1812) William Schley, a member of the Maryland General Assembly, was said to have been one of the most distinguished and successful advocates the State of Maryland ever had.

MCMAHON (1800–1871) John V. L. McMahon was a brilliant lawyer, orator and historian. He authored the first railroad charter written in the United States for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and was the founder and first president of the Bar Library of Baltimore City.

ALEXANDER (1801–1871) Thomas Stockett Alexander was the foremost equity lawyer in Maryland and author of *Maryland Chancery Practice*.

LATROBE (1809–1891) John H. B. Latrobe was an eminent lawyer, author, soldier, poet, inventor, historian, and artist who was a founder of both the American Bar Association and the Maryland Historical Society. He authored *Latrobe's Justices Practice*.

STEELE (1809–1891) L. Nevitt Steele was one of the leading lawyers and orators in 19th century Baltimore.

BARTOL (1813–1887) James Lawrence Bartol was Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland and retired after 27 years of judicial service. He was known throughout his entire judicial career for his fairness of mind, strict impartiality, and calm judicial temperament.

LEGRAND (1814–1861) John Carroll LeGrand was Speaker of the Maryland House of Delegates, Maryland Secretary of State, and associate judge of the Baltimore County Court and was appointed Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland at the age of 37.

WALLIS (1816–1894) Severn Teackle Wallis “The Sir Galahad of American Barristers” was the undisputed leader of the Maryland Bar. He was a diplomat, author, lecturer, linguist, wit, and the first president of the Bar Association of Baltimore City.

PREEMINENT

Baltimore Lawyers and Judges of the 20th Century

In 1900, twenty-four preeminent judges and lawyers of the 18th and 19th Centuries were honored by the inscription of their names around the frieze of Supreme Bench Courtroom in the Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. Courthouse, known then as the Baltimore City Courthouse. As part of the celebration of the Mitchell Courthouse centennial and the new century, 48 judges and lawyers are being similarly honored as the preeminent jurists of the 20th Century. The choices were made by a board of selectors, consisting of seasoned and respected members of the Baltimore bar and bench, who are listed below:

The Honorable Robert M. Bell
Lowell R. Bowen, Esquire
Andre W. Brewster, Esquire
William W. Cahill, Jr., Esquire
The Honorable Robert I. H. Hammerman
Isaac Hecht, Esquire
The Honorable Mabel E. H. Hubbard
Max R. Israelson, Esquire
Neal M. Janey, Esquire
The Honorable Shirley Jones
The Honorable Joseph H. H. Kaplan

Dean Lawrence Katz
Arthur W. Machen, Jr., Esquire
The Honorable J. Frederick Motz
Wilbur D. Preston, Esquire
The Honorable Lawrence F. Rodowsky
The Honorable David Ross
Donald N. Rothman, Esquire
George L. Russell, Jr., Esquire
Stephen H. Sachs, Esquire
Shale D. Stiller, Esquire
Melvin J. Sykes, Esquire

Several criteria governed the selection process. To be eligible for nomination: (1) the honoree had to be deceased. It would have been a formidable task, virtually impossible, to include the living in the selection process. Additionally, it is fair to say that greatness survives death. (2) The nominee needed to have a significant connection to Baltimore City. (3) Recognizing that the legal profession holds a position of trust and responsibility within our society, each nominee not only had to excel in the profession, but also had to have performed meaningful public good outside of the profession itself.

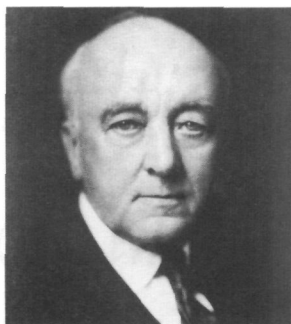
The selection process began in 1995. An announcement soliciting the names of nominees ran in *The Daily Record* and in notices sent by the Bar Association of Baltimore City. Ninety-six names were submitted in nomination. Biographical data were gathered and edited on each nominee. This biographical compilation was done by the project coordinator, Judge Gary I. Strausberg, with the assistance of Judge James F. Schneider, Kathleen Birrane, Esquire, Lee Gordon, Esquire, George Golomb, Esquire, and Andrew Radding, Esquire. Biographies were forwarded to the board of selectors who selected these historic persons:

Edwin G. Baetjer, 1868–1945	William D. MacMillan, 1896–1974
Rignal W. Baldwin, 1902–1986	William L. Marbury, 1901–1988
Joseph Bernstein, 1897–1972	Thurgood Marshall, 1908–1993
Charles Joseph Bonaparte, 1851–1921	Clarence W. Miles, 1897–1977
Carroll Taney Bond, 1873–1943	Clarence M. Mitchell, 1911–1984
Frederick W. Brune, 1894–1972	Juanita Jackson Mitchell, 1913–1992
Joseph R. Byrnes, 1900–1971	Alan Hamilton Murrell, 1902–1999
Bernard Carter, 1834–1912	Emory H. Niles, 1892–1976
W. Calvin Chesnut, 1873–1962	Reuben Oppenheimer, 1897–1982
Harry A. Cole, 1921–1999	Philip B. Perlman, 1890–1960
Samuel King Dennis, 1874–1953	John P. Poe, 1836–1909
Charles H. Dorsey, 1930–1995	J. Gilbert Prendergast, 1909–1973
H. Vernon Eney, 1908–1980	Norman P. Ramsey, 1922–1993
Eugene M. Feinblatt, 1919–1998	Albert C. Ritchie, 1876–1936
Eli Frank, 1874–1958	John C. Rose, 1861–1927
Francis X. Gallagher, 1928–1972	Frederick J. Singley, 1912–1988
Hall Hammond, 1902–1991	Simon E. Sobeloff, 1894–1973
Henry David Harlan, 1858–1943	Morris Ames Soper, 1873–1963
Charles McHenry Howard, 1870–1942	Isaac Lobe Straus, 1871–1946
William A. C. Hughes, 1905–1966	Robert F. Sweeney, 1926–1999
Frank A. Kaufman, 1916–1997	Roszel C. Thomsen, 1900–1992
Solomon Liss, 1915–1988	R. Dorsey Watkins, 1900–1986
Arthur W. Machen, 1827–1915	Robert B. Watts, 1922–1998
Arthur W. Machen, 1877–1950	Harrison L. Winter, 1921–1990

These preeminent and distinguished jurists have been memorialized by a permanent plaque in the fifth floor lobby of Courthouse East. They were also honored at the annual term-of-court ceremony on September 27, 2000.

Gary I. Strausberg
Chairman, Preeminent of the 20th Century
December, 1999

EDWIN G. BAETJER
1868–1945



Edwin G. Baetjer was one of America's foremost experts in corporate law, with unique experience in massive corporate reorganizations. William L. Marbury, Jr., once described him as a person "regarded by many as one of the ablest financial lawyers in the United States." Nevertheless, throughout his 55 years at the Bar, Baetjer always regarded himself as a generalist who would accept any legitimate engagement offered to him. He argued important cases covering a wide spectrum of legal matters, including the construction of the charter and ordinances of Havre de Grace, the interrelation of state insolvency laws with the Federal Bankruptcy Act, the law of trusts, the successful defense of a physician criminally accused of having mutilated a corpse, the Sugar Institute antitrust case, and the U. S. Industrial Alcohol case.

Born in Baltimore on June 23, 1868, Baetjer graduated from the Johns Hopkins University and the University of Maryland School of Law, from which he graduated in 1890. He practiced alone for several years before being engaged as an associate by Major Richard M. Venable. They were joined by Charles McHenry Howard upon the latter's graduation from law school in 1893. In 1900, they formed the partnership of Venable, Baetjer and Howard.

RIGNAL W. BALDWIN III
1902–1986



Rignal W. Baldwin III gained the reputation as consummate advocate as a trial lawyer for 60 years at the firm of Semmes, Bowen & Semmes. He graduated with honors from the Johns Hopkins University in 1923 and the University of Maryland School of Law in 1927. Baldwin subsequently received the Distinguished Alumnus award from both institutions. He joined the bar the year he graduated from law school, following in the footsteps of his father, Rignal W. Baldwin, Jr., (1869–1937), and his grandfather, Rignal W. Baldwin, Sr. (1835–1891), both of whom were Maryland attorneys. His son, Rignal W. Baldwin IV, continues the family tradition as a Maryland lawyer. Steps toward democratization of the Maryland State Bar Association began during Baldwin's term as president in 1967–68. He also pressed for the inclusion of African-American lawyers into the MSBA. While serving as president of the Bar Association of Baltimore City in 1959–60, Baldwin established a clients' security trust fund on a voluntary basis four years before the Maryland General Assembly enacted legislation for a mandatory statewide fund. Baldwin served as a captain in the U.S. Army Air Corps in the Pacific Theater during World War II.

JOSEPH BERNSTEIN
1897–1972



Joseph Bernstein devoted a lifetime of study to labor law in which he attained preeminence among Maryland attorneys. The Joseph Bernstein Fund, established at the University of Maryland School of Law in his memory, provides an annual prize for the law student who has done the best work in the field of labor law.

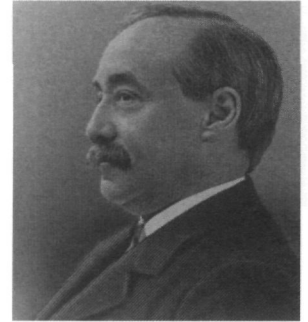
He was born in Baltimore on January 23, 1897, and graduated from City College in 1914. He entered the University of Maryland School of Law and was the valedictorian of the graduating class of 1918. After serving with the U.S. Navy in World War I, he entered into private practice, heading his own firm concentrating on insurance and labor relations. In 1954, he joined the firm that ultimately became Frank, Bernstein, Conaway & Goldman, where he continued to practice until his death in 1972. He was one of 13 members of the Bond Commission that reorganized the Court of Appeals of Maryland and a trustee of the Commission on Governmental Efficiency and Economy. In 1949, he served as president of the Bar Association of Baltimore City, and in 1959–60, as president of the Maryland State Bar Association. He was also a Fellow of the American Bar Association and served as a member of the ABA House of Delegates.

Charles J. Bonaparte was the grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon, who married Baltimore belle Betsy

Patterson in Baltimore in 1803. He rose to become Secretary of the Navy in 1905 and Attorney General of the United States from 1906–09 in President Theodore Roosevelt's cabinet. As Attorney General, he established the federal law enforcement agency that became the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In Roosevelt's "trust busting" crusade, he personally argued 50 cases before the Supreme Court.

After his graduation from Harvard Law School, Bonaparte began a lifelong crusade for clean government and fair elections. In 1881, he helped found the National Civil Service Reform League. He attended the meeting in 1894 that led to the founding of the National Municipal League. He was co-counsel with Edwin G. Baetjer, Edgar H. Gans and J. Wirt Randall in the landmark case of *Myers v. Anderson*, 182 F. 223 (Cir. Ct. D.Md. 1910), which struck down a statute that deprived African-American citizens of the right to vote in Annapolis municipal elections.

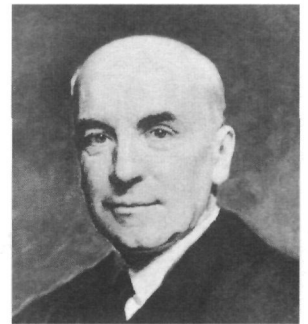
CHARLES J. BONAPARTE 1851–1921



One of Maryland's greatest judges, Carroll T. Bond agreed to accept reappointment as chief judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland in 1941 despite his avowed intention to retire. Governor Herbert R. O'Connor said of him, "His learning, scholarship, experience and mature judgment combine to make him an ideal judge, and our State has been most fortunate in receiving the benefit of his valuable services."

Judge Bond was a graduate of Harvard University and the University of Maryland School of Law. Except for service as a corporal with the Maryland Volunteers during the Spanish-American War, he practiced law in Baltimore for 15 years, first as an associate with the firm of Marshall, Marbury and Bowdoin, later Marbury and Bowdoin, and later as a partner in Williams and Bond, and Marbury and Gosnell. He was appointed as a trial judge on the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City (now the Circuit Court for Baltimore City), where he served from 1911–24. From there, he went to the Court of Appeals of Maryland as an associate judge in 1924 and later as chief judge from 1924 until his death in 1943. He was the author of *The Court of Appeals of Maryland*, written on the occasion of the sesquicentennial of the court in 1928. He chaired the Bond Commission, which recommended the plan for modernizing and reorganizing the Court of Appeals.

CARROLL T. BOND 1873–1943



Judge Frederick William Brune, fourth member of his family to bear the name, was born in Baltimore on October 15, 1894.

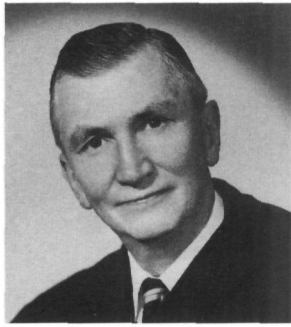
His grandfather was a founder of one of Maryland's oldest law firms, Brown and Brune, in Baltimore in 1838. His father, Frederick W. Brune III, was a charter member of the Maryland State Bar Association when it was founded in 1896. Judge Brune would serve as its President in 1947–48.

Brune graduated from Harvard University in 1916 and from the Harvard Law School in 1920. In between, he served in World War I with the Ambulance Corps and with U.S. Army Intelligence. In 1921, he achieved a perfect score on the Maryland bar examination. He was an Assistant U.S. Attorney in 1923–24, leaving to form a law partnership with William C. Coleman and Edward F.A. Morgan. In 1927, he formed a partnership with Morgan under the name Morgan and Brown that was absorbed into Semmes, Bowen & Semmes the following year. He had a large corporate and banking practice. In 1940, he served as president of the Bar Association of Baltimore City. He remained a partner at Semmes until 1954, when he was appointed Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland by Governor McKeldin. The Brune Room at the University of Maryland School of Law was established in his memory.

FREDERICK W. BRUNE IV 1894–1972



JOSEPH R. BYRNES 1900–1971

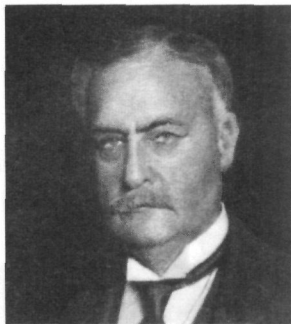


Judge Joseph R. Byrnes began his legal career as a deputy clerk to the Supreme Bench, where he compiled the first catalogue of courthouse portraits in 1936. Orphaned at age seven, he was raised by the Norris family on their farm in Charles County. On his return to Baltimore City, Byrnes worked his way through Loyola College and the University of Baltimore School of Law, from which he graduated in 1931. Chief Judge Samuel K. Dennis encouraged him into private practice in 1939 with Tydings, Sauwerwein, Levy and Archer. He later joined his close friend David P. Gordon in partnership. In 1942, he was elected to the Maryland State Senate, and in 1947 became its president. As a senator he led the successful fight for the Bond Commission proposed reorganization of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, the establishment of a juvenile court, and mental health policy reform.

In 1950, he was appointed to the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City by Governor William Preston Lane, Jr., and served until 1968. One of his notable cases was the trial of Dunbar High School students, including Robert M. Bell, the current chief judge of the state Court of Appeals, for trespassing in Hooper's Restaurant on June 17, 1960, during the early days of the civil rights "sit-in" movement. There being no precedent for Equal Protection Clause defenses, they were found guilty. But stating that the students "were not law breaking people" and that their protest was "one of principle rather than an intentional attempt to violate the law," Judge Byrnes imposed only a \$10 fine, which he promptly suspended. The convictions were subsequently vacated. Maryland Court of Appeals Judge J. Dudley Digges called Byrnes "one of the best natural trial judges that ever graced the Bench of this State." *The Sun* editorialized that he was a man who "knows right from wrong and whose habit it is to tell publicly which is which."

He was the father of Judges John Carroll Byrnes and J. Norris Byrnes, Associate Judges of the Circuit Courts for Baltimore City and Baltimore County, respectively.

BERNARD CARTER 1834–1912



One of Maryland's greatest advocates, Bernard Carter argued 224 cases before the Court of Appeals of Maryland between 1856 and 1908. He was provost of the University of Maryland from 1894–1912, succeeding Severn Teackle Wallis. His clients included the Northern Central Railroad, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., and the United Railways and Electric Co. of Baltimore. As a delegate to the Convention that drafted the Maryland Constitution of 1867, he chaired the committee that created the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. At his death, he was described in the Proceedings of the Maryland State Bar Association as "a lawyer who stood in the highest rank" of his profession, and a member of "the Hall of Fame of the Maryland Bar."

Carter was born on July 20, 1834, in Prince George's County, Maryland, a descendant of the Carters of Virginia and the Calverts of Maryland. He graduated from St. James College, Hagerstown, in 1852 and from Harvard Law School in 1855. He came to Baltimore shortly thereafter and began his legal career in the law office of James Mason Campbell. Carter was a spokesman for reform and supported the New Judge Movement of 1882. He served as City Solicitor from 1883 to 1889. He died on June 13, 1912, at Narragansett, Rhode Island, the acknowledged Dean of the Maryland Bar.

W. CALVIN CHESNUT 1873–1962

W. Calvin Chesnut was one of the greatest federal trial judges in American history. He served as U.S. District Judge for the District of Maryland from 1931 to 1962. Among his most notable cases was the 1940

corruption trial of Judge Martin T. Manton of the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, to which he was specially assigned.

It is not surprising that Judge Chesnut's first job after graduating from the Johns Hopkins University in 1892 was as a reporter for ten weeks with the *Baltimore American*. Although he opted out of a career in journalism in favor of a life immersed in the law, he spent that life writing opinions and historical tracts about the law that have enriched and informed the legal literature of Maryland.

Judge Chesnut was born in Baltimore on June 27, 1873. After graduating from the University of Maryland School of Law, his legal career began as an assistant state's attorney for Baltimore City under State's Attorney Robert M. McLane. He practiced with the firm of Gans and Haman from 1899 until his appointment as U.S. District Judge in 1931. When he took qualified retirement in 1953 at the age of 80, he was honored by the Bar Association of Baltimore City with a testimonial dinner attended by the largest gathering of Maryland lawyers and judges up to that time. Heading the list of 800 attendees was Chief Justice Earl Warren, who called the guest of honor "one of the most distinguished judges to grace the bench in this generation." Judge Chesnut died on October 16, 1962, at the age of 89, while still serving as a Senior U.S. District Judge.

His notable books include *A Federal Judge Sums Up* (1947) and *Sixty Years in the Courts* (1958). His memorable address as president of the Maryland State Bar Association in 1946 recounted the 1893 Evening News Libel Case that he witnessed in Baltimore as a law student.



W. Calvin Chesnut
1873–1962

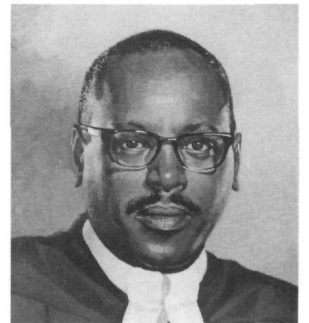
Harry A. Cole was born in Washington, D.C., on New Year's Day, 1921. After his father's death, his mother moved the family to her native Baltimore. Judge Cole graduated from Douglass High School in 1938 and then attended Morgan State University. As president of the Student Council during his senior year at Morgan, he helped organize the 1942 "March on Annapolis." The purpose of the 2,000 African-American citizens who converged on the state capital under the direction of Judge Cole's mentors, Lillie Carroll Jackson, head of the NAACP in Baltimore, Juanita Jackson Mitchell, and Carl Murphy, editor of the *Afro-American* newspaper, was to demand the repeal of Maryland's "Jim Crow" laws.

Harry Cole graduated *magna cum laude* from Morgan in 1943 and enlisted in the U. S. Army. He spent 17 months overseas in France and Belgium, and later on Okinawa. After the war, he enrolled at the University of Maryland School of Law, from which he graduated in 1949. After passing the bar exam, he went to work for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with W.A.C. Hughes and Robert B. Watts, his lifelong friend.

Judge Cole also became active in Republican politics. He was the first African-American appointed as an assistant attorney general of Maryland. In 1954, he won a seat in the Maryland Senate and became the first African-American elected to the Maryland General Assembly. He worked tirelessly to change the law to end discrimination. He was appointed to the Municipal Court of Baltimore City in 1967. Eight months later, he was elevated to the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City.

In 1977, Judge Cole was appointed to the Court of Appeals of Maryland by Governor Blair Lee III. He took the oath of office on December 12, 1977, as the first African-American to serve at the highest level in the state judicial system. He served with distinction for 13 years, until his mandatory retirement at age 70. From 1995 until his death in 1999, he served as chairman of the Board of Regents of Morgan State University.

HARRY A. COLE
1921–1999



SAMUEL K. DENNIS
1874–1953



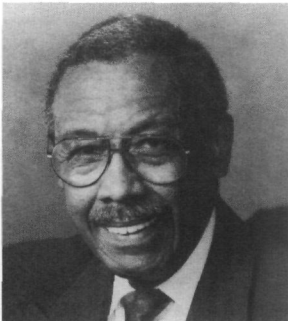
Samuel King Dennis had a distinguished record on the bench and at the bar. He was born into a prominent Eastern Shore family on September 28, 1874, at “Beverley,” the family home in Worcester County. He entered public life in 1900 when he became the secretary to John Walter Smith, Governor of Maryland from 1900–04. While acting as the governor’s secretary, Judge Dennis attended law school at the University of Maryland. He graduated in 1903 at the top of his class. The following year he was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates.

After a single term in the legislature, Judge Dennis concentrated on the development of a practice in Baltimore. In 1915, he was appointed United States Attorney for Maryland by President Woodrow Wilson. He served in that position until 1920. Upon returning to private practice, he devoted a great deal of time to fighting tuberculosis, helping to found the Henryton Hospital and the Mt. Wilson Sanitarium.

Judge Dennis became Chief Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City in August, 1928, when he was appointed by Governor Albert C. Ritchie. At his investiture, he became the first Maryland state judge to wear a judicial robe. He was elected for a full term and remained on the bench until 1944, when he returned again to private practice.

He was a member of the Bar Association of Baltimore City and sought unsuccessfully in 1929 to convince the association to admit women members. In 1933, he served as president of the Maryland State Bar Association.

CHARLES H. DORSEY, JR.
1930–1995



Charles H. Dorsey, Jr., was Baltimore’s conscience. As the executive director of the Legal Aid Bureau for 25 years, he fought tirelessly to provide all people with access to civil justice. Charlie Dorsey was a man of great conviction and courage, who considered lawyers to be the guardians of civil liberties. “He epitomized everything good about lawyers,” said Chief Judge Robert C. Murphy of the Court of Appeals of Maryland in an eulogy. “He was a man with great humanitarian instincts.”

Dorsey was born in West Baltimore in 1930. He attended St. Catherine’s Academy before moving to Epiphany Apostolic College in Newburgh, New York, to study for the priesthood. After six years, he returned to Baltimore as the first African-American admitted to Loyola College. His education was interrupted by his enlistment in the Air Force during the Korean War. After the war, Dorsey returned to Loyola, where he received his degree in 1957. Upon graduation, he worked for the U.S. Postal Service while attending the University of Maryland School of Law at night.

After receiving his law degree in 1961, Dorsey entered private practice with Brown, Allen, Russell and Watts. Eight years later, he was appointed an assistant city solicitor under George Russell before joining the Legal Aid Bureau in 1969. When he became executive director in 1974, the bureau had three Baltimore offices. Under his direction, the bureau expanded to 13 offices throughout the state, with a staff of more than 100 lawyers. He also expanded the nature of the cases taken by the bureau to include domestic relations, landlord/tenant, Social Security, and unemployment.

Dorsey was the president of the Bar Association of Baltimore City, chairman of the State Board of Law Examiners, and served for many years as a director of the Baltimore Bar Library. He worked for the NAACP and Maryland Project Equality and was a member of the Baltimore Welfare Commission. Active in the Roman Catholic Church, he was the director of the West Baltimore Interfaith Council and a recipient of the Papal Order of the Knights of St. Gregory.

H. Vernon Eney, a 1929 graduate of the University of Baltimore Law School, cut his teeth as an office boy at the firm of Armstrong, Machen & Allen during his years in the evening law school, learning the basics of trial work and office practice from Wendell Allen and John Henry Lewin. He made his first argument at the Court of Appeals at 25 and at the Supreme Court at 29. His partner, Arthur W. Machen, praised him as “one of the finest lawyers in Maryland’s history.”

On June 27, 1951, the firm then known as Armstrong, Machen & Eney merged with Venable, Baetjer & Howard. As managing partner, Vernon Eney brought modern business and accounting procedures to the firm, broadened its specialities, and sparked its phenomenal growth that continued after his death in 1980.

As president of the Maryland State Bar Association, he oversaw the drafting of legislation enacted by the Maryland General Assembly that created the Clients’ Security Trust Fund. After his term, he was responsible for the decision to incorporate the MSBA and to found the Maryland Bar Foundation in 1965. He led the movement to scrap the 1867 state constitution in favor of a modern one and served from 1965 to 1967 as chairman of the commission to revise the constitution. He was president of the Constitutional Convention that framed a new constitution that the voters of Maryland rejected in 1968. A number of its key provisions relating to the judiciary were later given new life as amendments to the current constitution.

H. VERNON ENEY 1908–1980



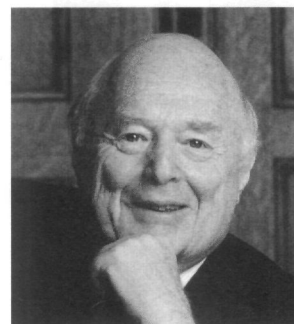
Eugene M. Feinblatt was one of the legal architects of modern Baltimore. He had a profound impact on many aspects of life in this city.

Gene Feinblatt was born in New York City in 1919. He arrived in Baltimore at the beginning of the Great Depression when his father became Director of the Levindale Home for the Elderly. Feinblatt graduated from Forest Park High School and earned a philosophy degree from the University of Virginia. During World War II, he enlisted in the Army. After his discharge from the military, he studied both finance and labor law at Harvard Law School and then returned to Baltimore in 1947. There, he was hired by Simon Sobeloff, who introduced him to Baltimore politics and helped launch his career.

As an attorney, Gene Feinblatt was prominent in the fields of labor law, real estate, bankruptcy, business law, and tax law. A founding partner of Gordon, Feinblatt, Rothman, Hoffberger & Hollander, Gene Feinblatt represented Baltimore mayors from Thomas D’Alessandro, Jr., in the early 1950s, through William Donald Schaefer in the 1980s. He drafted the legislation that created the city’s Urban Renewal and Housing Commission and ultimately headed the agency, which was responsible for developing Charles Center, the Inner Harbor, and subsidized housing for the poor.

Feinblatt also taught law at the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health and the University of Maryland. He negotiated the sale of City Hospitals, now known as Hopkins Bayview, to Johns Hopkins Hospital. He also served as special counsel to the Maryland Stadium Authority during the building of Oriole Park at Camden Yards. He served as chairman of the board of Sinai Hospital, a trustee at Union Memorial Hospital and Helix Health, and president of the Maryland Hospital Association.

EUGENE M. FEINBLATT 1919–1998



In the middle of his term as president of the Maryland State Bar Association, Judge Eli Frank, Sr. reached the mandatory retirement age of 70 as an associate judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City and returned to private practice with the firm later known as Frank, Bernstein, Conaway & Goldman.

ELI FRANK, SR. 1874–1958



Eli Frank
1874–1958

Judge Frank was born in Baltimore on February 8, 1874, and was an honors graduate of both the Johns Hopkins University (A.B. 1894) and the University of Maryland School of Law (LL.B. 1896). He was a founder of the Hebrew Hospital, later known as Sinai Hospital, the Associated Jewish Charities, and the Park School. Judge Frank was appointed to the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City in 1922 by Governor Albert C. Ritchie. He was president of the Bar Association of Baltimore City, an early member of the American Law Institute, and a member of the law faculty of the University of Maryland for 40 years. After World War II, he taught some of the refresher courses sponsored by MSBA for returning veterans. He was a noted author of treatises on title, property, and procedure. Judge Frank died in Baltimore on July 25, 1958. His son, Eli Frank, Jr., served as MSBA president in 1969–70.

FRANCIS X. GALLAGHER 1928–1972



The *Baltimore Sun* described Francis X. Gallagher as “the witty, indefatigable attorney, political organizer and advocate of liberal social reform” at his death from a heart attack on February 11, 1972, at age 43. His death at that youthful age was a severe loss to the city and state.

As a young assistant city solicitor, Francis X. Gallagher was a guiding force in making Baltimore one of the first major cities to desegregate its public schools in the wake of *Brown v. Board of Education*. He also wrote the legal opinion that upheld the power of the Baltimore City Council to enact one of the first public accommodations laws in the nation. In 1955, he was appointed a charter member of the Baltimore Equal Opportunity Commission. Gallagher used this position to target housing and employment discrimination. In 1959, as a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, he co-sponsored a bill mandating equal accommodations statewide.

With James Rouse, William Boucher III, and Walter Sondheim, Gallagher was a central figure in revitalizing the downtown business district. He resigned from the legislature in 1961 to serve as People’s Counsel before the Public Service Commission. Later, he entered private practice, founding the Baltimore law firm of Gallagher, Evelius & Jones. In addition to a clientele of large institutions, including the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Baltimore, the firm also represented thousands of individuals, often for little or no fee. At the request of Cardinal Lawrence J. Shehan, he assisted in the defense of two Roman Catholic priests charged with anti-Vietnam war conspiracy tried in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He was elected a Delegate to the 1967–68 constitutional convention, chairing its Legislative Branch committee.

HALL HAMMOND 1902–1991



At memorial ceremonies held in the Court of Appeals of Maryland, Judge Hammond was eulogized by Baltimore attorney Henry R. Lord as an “Olympian” and a “titan,” whose “public career in the life of the law [was] unmatched in this century.” His colleague, Judge William J. McWilliams, referred to him simply as “the Great Hammond.”

Born in Baltimore on May 18, 1902, Judge Hammond graduated from the Johns Hopkins University and the University of Maryland School of Law. He was Attorney General of Maryland from 1947–52. In 1951—three years before the U.S. Supreme Court’s *Brown v. Board of Education* decision and the year before he was appointed to the state’s highest court—Judge Hammond directed the University of Maryland to admit a black student to the College Park dormitories “under the same conditions and on the same conditions and on the same terms as those accommodations are made available to white students.”

For 20 years Judge Hammond served on Maryland’s highest court, first as an associate judge

from 1952–66, and then as chief judge from 1966–72. He championed restructuring the state judiciary through the creation of the Court of Special Appeals. In 1972, Judge Hammond became the first chief judge in the history of the Court of Appeals of Maryland to present a State of the Judiciary Address to a joint session of the General Assembly.

“Judge Hammond was one of those rare people who are able to make the difficult and complex look easy,” Harford County Circuit Court Judge Broadnax Cameron, Jr. said of him after his death in 1991. “Judge Hammond was totally lacking in the vanity and self-importance we now call ‘ego.’”

Judge Henry David Harlan was born on a farm near Churchville, Harford County, Maryland, on October 23, 1858. He was educated by Reverend Edward A. Colburn at a parish school his father built for the sole purpose of educating his children and relatives. In 1878, he graduated with highest honors from St. John’s College, receiving an A.M. degree. Harlan received his law degree from the University of Maryland in 1881 and was admitted to practice that same year.

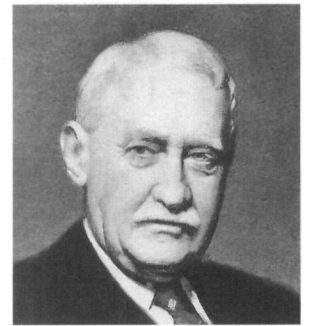
Judge Harlan began his career in Baltimore City, sharing law offices with James P. Gorter and H. Arthur Stump, both of whom would ultimately serve as judges on the Supreme Bench. On October 22, 1888, Governor Elihu Jackson named him Chief Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. Appointed one day before his 30th birthday, he was the youngest Maryland state judge ever appointed. Judge Harlan served with distinction until December 31, 1913, when he resigned to become a director and general counsel of the Fidelity Trust Company.

In addition to his service on the bench, Judge Harlan devoted a substantial portion of his career to the University of Maryland School of Law. He was appointed professor of law at the University of Maryland in 1883 and taught constitutional law and domestic relations. In 1910, he was made dean. Although he stopped teaching in 1913, Judge Harlan remained dean until 1932.

Judge Harlan was a member of the Court House Commission, which supervised the construction of the Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. Courthouse and the selection of the preeminent members of the Maryland bar of the 18th and 19th centuries whose names were engraved on a circular frieze in the courthouse. He oversaw the construction of the Loch Raven and Pretty Boy reservoirs and the building of the Montebello and Loch Raven Water Tunnel. Judge Harlan was also instrumental in the expansion of the Baltimore public school facilities. Due to his hard work and perseverance, 70 new schools were built during Judge Harlan’s service.

Judge Harlan also served as treasurer of the University of Maryland and president of the board of trustees of Johns Hopkins Hospital and the Johns Hopkins University. On September 6, 1943, he died at the age of 84.

HENRY D. HARLAN 1858–1943



Charles McHenry Howard was one of the three men who founded the law firm of Venable, Baetjer and Howard. He was

the great-grandson both of Francis Scott Key, the Maryland lawyer who wrote “The Star Spangled Banner,” and of Colonel John Eager Howard, hero of the Revolutionary War. He practiced almost every kind of law before the state and federal courts for nearly 50 years. In *A Venerable Assembly, The History of Venable, Baetjer and Howard, 1900–1991*, Arthur W. Machen described his attainments and told us something of his generous nature:

Howard came into national prominence as a member of the Council and vice-president of the American Law Institute during the years when the *Restatement of Trusts* and the *Restatement of Agency* were being drafted. On the former project he was thrown into contact

CHARLES MCHENRY HOWARD 1870–1942



Charles McHenry Howard
1870–1942

with Professor Austin Wakeman Scott, a luminary of the Harvard Law School who later described Howard as having “about the best legal mind of any lawyer whom I have known.” Professor Warren A. Seavey, the Reporter on the *Agency* project, said of him: “His colossal knowledge of the law and keenness of intellect placed him in a class almost by himself among American lawyers.”

The scope of his mind had been manifested in law school days as he completed a three year course of study in two, receiving on graduation the highest prize for scholarship and also the award for the best thesis presented by the class. He was fluent both in speaking and reading French, German, Italian, and Spanish and had some familiarity with Russian and Sanskrit. He was widely read in history and the sciences and, according to Dr. William Henry Welch, the renowned pathologist of the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine after whom the Welch Library is named, Howard had more familiarity with medicine than any other laymen he had ever met.

WILLIAM A.C. HUGHES, JR. 1905–1966



At his death on September 24, 1966, W.A.C. Hughes was eulogized by Thurgood Marshall and Clarence M. Mitchell,

Jr., as the dean of civil rights lawyers and a major moral and intellectual force behind the movement in Maryland. In a fitting epitaph, Juanita Jackson Mitchell observed, “We have lost a legal giant. He was a brilliant lawyer whose talents for the past 34 years have given the Constitution real meaning for the poor, oppressed and the downtrodden. The man might die, but the legacy of William Alfred Carroll Hughes, Jr., remains.”

The son of Bishop William A. C. Hughes, Sr., of the Methodist Church, Hughes attended the Dunbar High School of Washington, D.C., and the Morgan Academy. He was accepted by Lincoln University and also attended classes at the University of Pennsylvania. After graduation, he was admitted to Boston University to study law. He graduated in 1930, honored for the highest grade for the best prepared and most ably argued moot court case.

Hughes served as legal counsel for the Baltimore City Young People’s Forum, the precursor to the NAACP in Baltimore, and rose quickly in the civil rights movement. He became chief counsel for the NAACP in Baltimore in 1935. Hughes sought and won integration of the University of Maryland and equal access to the public schools in Baltimore. In the famous Mergenthaler and Western High School desegregation suits of 1953, his victory positioned Baltimore to be the first city below the Mason-Dixon Line to voluntarily desegregate its public schools after *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954. Another of the many examples of Hughes’ determination and victories was the opening of Enoch Pratt Library’s training courses to African-American librarians in 1945.

FRANK A. KAUFMAN 1916–1997



At his death, the *Baltimore Sun* called Judge Frank A. Kaufman “a friend of the underdog” and “an omnipresent

civic figure.” A 1937 *summa cum laude* graduate of Dartmouth and a 1940 *magna cum laude* graduate of Harvard Law School, he first gained local attention as the author of the definitive work on Maryland ground rents in the December 1940 *Maryland Law Review*. An expert legal practitioner in complex contract law, Judge Kaufman was responsible for bringing major league baseball to Baltimore in 1954 when he negotiated the agreement by which the St. Louis Browns became the Baltimore Orioles. His greatest contribution to the law was as U.S. District Judge for more than 30 years, serving as associate judge from 1966–81, as chief judge from 1981–86, and as senior judge from 1986–97. Noteworthy decisions included the desegregation of public schools in Prince George’s County and alleviating the overcrowding

of prisoners in the Baltimore City Jail. His reputation as a hardworking and compassionate judge was legendary.

Solomon Liss won fame and admiration as a judge, but his true greatness came from his humanity, his sense of humor, and his love of people. He weighed almost 300 pounds and was always the central attraction wherever he went.

He was born in Baltimore on March 6, 1915, graduated from the University of Baltimore School of Law in 1937, and was admitted to the bar that same year, immediately setting upon the practice of law. In 1943 he became judge of the Baltimore Police Court, a position he held for one year. He was elected to the Baltimore City Council and served from 1955 to 1963, where he was the chairman of the Judiciary Committee and the Ways and Means Committee. In 1968, he was appointed to the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, where he championed the modernization of the judicial system and better communication between the bench and the public.

Judge Liss lectured on personal property for 23 years at the University of Baltimore School of Law and was president and founder of the Baltimore Metropolitan Area Council.

After his service as a trial judge for eight years, he was appointed by Governor Marvin Mandel to the Court of Special Appeals of Maryland in 1976. He resigned in 1984 to accept the appointment by Governor Harry Hughes as chair of the Chesapeake Bay Critical Areas Commission, a 25-member group charged with controlling development on the shores of the bay. He died in Annapolis on October 18, 1988, while on his way to testify before a legislative committee.

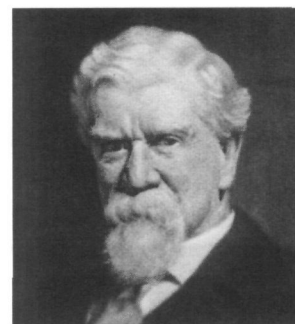
SOLOMON LISS 1915–1988



Arthur Webster Machen was born on July 20, 1827, in Washington, D.C. His early education was gained through self-study under the guidance of his father. His formal education began at Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1851. Machen remained at the school as its librarian for a year before returning to Maryland. He was admitted to the Maryland bar upon oral examination in 1853. He quickly formed a partnership with Richard J. Gittings in Towson. In 1860, Machen was appointed by then-Governor Thomas Holliday Hicks as judge of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, but he declined the honor because he was more concerned with the practice of law. Several years later, he was offered a position as a United States district attorney under President Abraham Lincoln. He again declined the honor, preferring, as always, to remain an advocate.

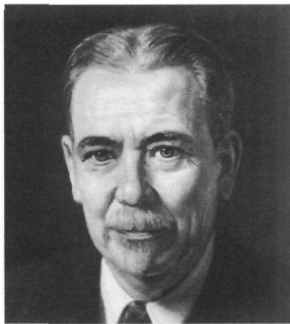
Machen practiced law for 62 years. He was an able and prolific advocate, arguing over 204 cases before the Court of Appeals of Maryland. He also served for 32 years as president of the Library Company of the Baltimore Bar. Machen was also a charter member of the Bar Association of Baltimore City, serving from 1897–98 as its 15th president. He died in December 1915 at the age of 88.

ARTHUR W. MACHEN 1827–1915



Arthur W. Machen was born in Baltimore on March 18, 1877. After graduating from the Johns Hopkins University at the head of his class in 1896, he entered Harvard Law School, his father's *alma mater*, where he served on the law review. He graduated *cum laude* in 1899, and upon his admission to practice the same year entered his father's law office, which the two shared until the elder Machen's

ARTHUR W. MACHEN 1877–1950



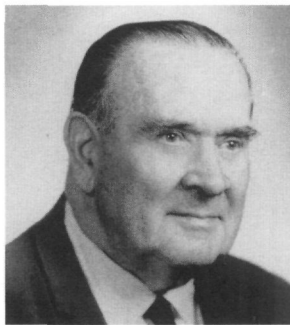
Arthur W. Machen
1877–1950

death in 1915. Their portraits hang side by side in Courtroom 400, the ceremonial courtroom in Baltimore's Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. Courthouse.

He served as special assistant to the U.S. Attorney in 1914–15. Machen was an authority on the law of corporations and taxation, publishing a two-volume treatise entitled *The Modern Law of Corporations* in 1908 and *A Treatise on the Federal Corporation Tax Law* of 1909. In 1927, Governor Albert C. Ritchie, Machen's Hopkins classmate, appointed him chairman of the Maryland Tax Revision Commission. Two years later, acting upon his recommendations, the General Assembly revised the state's tax laws and for the first time organized them under one article in the Maryland Annotated Code.

A Democrat, he was nevertheless opposed to the New Deal, which he viewed as an encroachment on individual freedom. He was also opposed to Prohibition, which he fought to repeal. He served as president of the Maryland State Bar Association in 1939–40.

WILLIAM D. MACMILLAN, SR. 1896–1974



William D. Macmillan, Sr., was one of 20th century Baltimore's most colorful trial lawyers. "Bill Macmillan was, when the occasion required it, the consummate actor in court," his friend and partner, Rignal W. Baldwin, once said of him. "His ready wit, coupled with a thorough knowledge of the law, eased many tense situations in court."

Macmillan was born in Baltimore on July 28, 1896, and graduated from the University of Maryland School of Law in the Class of 1918. His legal career of 54 years was spent at the law firm of Semmes, Bowen & Semmes, beginning as an office boy in 1916 and ending with his retirement as senior counsel in 1970. He was a recognized expert in the field of medical malpractice, represented many physicians as clients, and lectured extensively on the subject.

He employed his legal talent in a number of important cases. In 1948, he represented Whitaker Chambers as the defendant in a suit for libel and slander brought by Alger Hiss. Hiss, whose attorney in the libel case was William L. Marbury, Jr., (below), was later convicted of perjury for lying to a federal grand jury and sentenced to prison. In 1954, Macmillan was counsel to a group of interested citizens who sued the National Football League to obtain the Baltimore Colts football franchise for the city.

He was president of the Bar Association of Baltimore City in 1960–61, and a founding member in Maryland of the American College of Trial Lawyers. He was involved in Maryland Democratic politics and was John F. Kennedy's state campaign manager.

WILLIAM L. MARBURY, JR. 1901–1988



In a career spanning more than 60 years, William L. Marbury, Jr., served as an assistant attorney general of Maryland in the 1930s, a top legal advisor to the War Department during World War II, and won renown as an appellate advocate in the federal courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States.

His father, William L. Marbury, Sr. (1858–1935), was himself a major figure at the bar of Maryland; his son, Luke Marbury, is a former partner in the firm of Venable, Baetjer and Howard. His grandson Hugh is with his grandfather's firm, now Piper Marbury Rudnick & Wolfe. Marbury was born in Baltimore County in 1901, grew up in his family's home on Bolton Hill and spent summers on the family farm in Ridgewood. He graduated from Boys' Latin and Episcopal High Schools, the University of Virginia, and Harvard Law School. He joined his father's law firm, then called Marbury, Miller and Evans, in 1925. At his death in 1988, the firm was known as Piper and Marbury. He was also a trustee of the Legal Aid Bureau.

He represented Alger Hiss in a libel suit against Whitaker Chambers, whose lawyer was William D. Macmillan, Sr., (left). That suit was later dismissed. Marbury was president of the Maryland State Bar Association in 1965–66.

He delivered his presidential address to the MSBA in January, 1966, in which he exhorted the lawyers of Maryland to take leadership in the struggle for racial equality. It was the first time in history that such a positive statement in favor of civil rights for all was made by a president of the association. He also admonished the elder members of the bar not to surrender the crusade to younger lawyers, with these memorable words: “Our leadership is still needed, or else why have we lived so long?”

Thurgood Marshall has been called one of the most important and influential lawyers and judges of the 20th century. He believed in the law as a tool for achieving social justice.

Born in Baltimore on July 2, 1908, he graduated from Howard University Law School in 1933, because the University of Maryland School of Law was then closed to African-Americans. As counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he represented Donald Gaines Murray in a lawsuit brought in Baltimore City that desegregated the University of Maryland School of Law in 1935. His greatest achievement was his 1954 Supreme Court victory in the landmark case of *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, which ended legally sanctioned racial segregation in public schools. In that unanimous decision, the Supreme Court struck down the doctrine of “separate but equal” school facilities for different races. In 1961 he was appointed to the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals by President John F. Kennedy. He later served as Solicitor General of the United States and personally argued 19 cases before the Supreme Court. He was appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1967 as the first African-American Justice of the Supreme Court, where he continued his advocacy of equal rights for all.

At his death on January 24, 1993, at the age of 84, Justice Marshall was eulogized by President Bill Clinton: “He was a giant in the quest for human rights and equal opportunity in the whole history of our country. Every American should be grateful for the contributions he made as an advocate and as a justice of the United States Supreme Court.”

THURGOOD MARSHALL 1908–1993

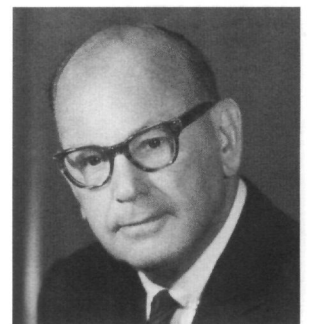


Clarence W. Miles was best known as a great civic leader who helped bring major league baseball to Baltimore and who led the fight to revitalize its downtown through urban renewal in the 1950s and '60s.

Miles was born in Cambridge, Maryland, on June 29, 1897, the son of Alonzo L. Miles, a charter member of the Maryland State Bar Association. He was admitted to the Maryland bar in 1920, and practiced law in Salisbury for five years with his brother, Hooper S. Miles. In 1925, he came to Baltimore and was appointed People's Counsel before the Public Service Commission of Maryland. That year, he founded the University of Baltimore, with Eugene A. Edgett, Assistant State's Attorney for Baltimore City, and Howell A. King, of the University of Maryland School of Business. For a brief period, Miles and Edgett were law partners. In the early 1930s, Miles and Seymour O'Brien entered into a partnership that later became the firm of Miles, Walsh, O'Brien & Morris. In 1953, the firm merged with Mullikin, Stockbridge and Waters to become Miles & Stockbridge.

During World War II, Miles served as a colonel in the Judge Advocate General's Corps on the staff of General Dwight D. Eisenhower in North Africa and Europe. He won the Bronze Star for his wartime service. After the war, he organized the Greater Baltimore Committee and served

CLARENCE W. MILES 1897–1977



as its first chairman. He served on the Bond Commission to reorganize the state's judiciary and was chairman of the Miles Commission to restructure the state laws controlling horse racing.

The year 1953–54 witnessed two of the greatest achievements of his life: his attainment of the presidency of the Maryland State Bar Association and the purchase of the St. Louis Browns baseball team, which became the Baltimore Orioles. He chaired the Cambridge Racial Commission to combat racial tensions during 1963–64. Miles was active in Democratic Party politics and ran unsuccessfully in the 1966 gubernatorial primary.

Clarence W. Miles died at "White Banks," his home near Queenstown, Maryland, on October 8, 1977, at the age of 80.

CLARENCE M. MITCHELL, JR. 1911–1984



Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., will forever be remembered because of his lifetime dedication to advancing social justice and

human rights in our city, our nation, and our world. He walked the corridors of power with senators and presidents, but never lost touch with his neighbors or forgot his home town. Except for a brief sojourn in Minnesota during the early years of their marriage while he was serving as executive director of the St. Paul Urban League, Mitchell and his wife, Juanita Jackson Mitchell, maintained their family home and law office on Baltimore's Druid Hill Avenue.

He was born in Baltimore on March 8, 1911, the son of Clarence Maurice Mitchell, Sr., and Elsie Davis Mitchell. Although educated as an attorney, his memorable role in history was as America's chief lobbyist for civil rights. As director of the Washington office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from 1950–78, he influenced the passage of the Civil Rights Laws of 1957 and 1964, the Voting Rights Law of 1965 and the Fair Housing Law of 1968, earning for himself the title of the "101st Senator." He was also credited with the desegregation of every major federal agency. After his retirement, Mitchell served as a member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations. In 1980, he was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Jimmy Carter and the Spingarn Medal by the NAACP.

A week after Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., died on March 18, 1984, at the age of 73, then-Mayor William Donald Schaefer appointed a commission to select an appropriate memorial for him. The commission suggested that the Baltimore City Courthouse, the local symbol of equal justice under law, be renamed in his memory. So it was that on March 8, 1985, on the occasion of what would have been Mitchell's 74th birthday, the city of his birth rededicated its most important public building as "The Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. Courthouse."

JUANITA JACKSON MITCHELL 1913–1992



Juanita Jackson Mitchell was the first African-American woman to engage in the practice of law in Maryland and one

of this state's greatest champions of civil rights. Mitchell was born Juanita Elizabeth Jackson on January 2, 1913 in Baltimore. Her mother was Dr. Lillie Mae Carroll Jackson (1889–1975), longtime president of the Baltimore branch of the NAACP. Her family's home later became the Lillie Carroll Jackson Museum.

One year after graduating from the University of Pennsylvania in 1931, Mitchell's career as a civil rights activist began in Baltimore when she founded The Citywide Young People's Forum, which later became the basis for a revitalized chapter of the NAACP. In 1935, she earned a master's degree in sociology from the University of Pennsylvania and the next year joined the national staff of the NAACP. On September 7, 1938, she and Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., embarked upon a 45-year-marriage that produced a family committed to public service.

In 1942, Mitchell helped lead a historic “March on Annapolis” by more than 2,000 citizens to demand the repeal of “Jim Crow” laws from the State statute books. While her husband was advancing the cause of civil rights in Washington, D.C., Mitchell took the fight to the courts. In 1950, she became the first African-American woman to graduate from the University of Maryland School of Law, where she served with distinction on the law review. She was counsel in a number of important civil rights cases in the state and federal courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States. Through her efforts, recreational facilities and restaurants in Maryland were desegregated, and Baltimore became the first southern city to integrate its public schools after *Brown v. Board of Education*. At her death on July 8, 1992, Juanita Jackson Mitchell deserved the same epitaph chosen for her mother: “Servant of God, Champion of the People, Mother of Freedom.”

Alan H. Murrell, whose life spanned nearly the entire 20th century, was a renowned criminal defense attorney hand-picked by Governor Marvin Mandel in 1971 to create Maryland’s Office of Public Defender. He fought with the General Assembly for the necessary funding of the statewide operation and led the organization until his retirement at age 88. During his tenure, he recruited many of the state’s most seasoned criminal defense attorneys to represent Maryland’s indigent criminal defendants. Though widely known as a fierce opponent in the courtroom, Murrell was a charming and pleasant colleague in his personal relations with other attorneys.

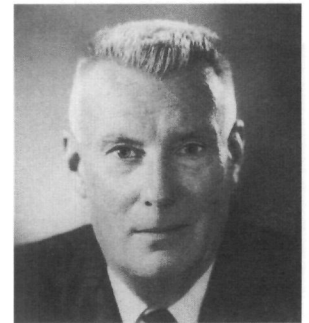
Born in 1902 in the town of Barry near Cardiff, Wales, the son of a Welsh sea captain, Murrell and his family came to this country before World War I. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, he enlisted in the U.S. Navy and rose to the rank of Lieutenant Commander at the time of his discharge at war’s end. After the war, he became an assistant state’s attorney in Baltimore City. He later went into private practice, in many cases representing criminal defendants who were denied their civil liberties during the 1950s.

A contemporary who served as District Public Defender for Baltimore City during the Murrell era observed “that notwithstanding his gruff demeanor, Alan H. Murrell truly cared about the individual defendant, and spared no expense to provide superb representation for the poorest of his clients.”

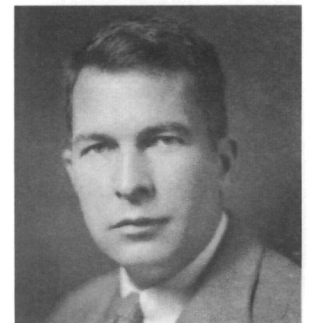
Among the most vital and brilliant jurist who served on the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City was Chief Judge Emory H. Niles. During a life that spanned eight decades, he was at one time or another a Rhodes scholar, philosopher, artist, athlete, student of law and the classics, historian, world traveler, humorist, politician, reformer, statesman, soldier, educator, author and editor, clubman, attorney, and judge—the true embodiment of a Renaissance man in modern dress. He and Arnold Whitman Knauth were founders and co-editors in 1923 of *American Maritime Cases* and in 1928 of *U.S. Aviation Reports*, which Judge Niles personally carried on until his death.

His crusade to overhaul the judicial selection process, one of his greatest public services, was rendered after he left judicial office. He began the movement during his last year on the bench, suggesting the implementation of a system known nationally as “The Missouri Plan,” which came to be known locally as “The Niles Plan.” The plan embodied two essential features. First, judicial appointments were made by the governor from a list of candidates proposed by a nominating commission on the basis of ability. Second, the judges so appointed would serve

ALAN H. MURRELL 1902–1999



EMORY H. NILES 1892–1976



a period of probation until approved or disapproved by the voters on the basis of performance. That is, the election of judges would involve one judge running against his or her own record, with the voters saying “Yes” or “No.”

Judge Niles first proposed the plan at a speech before the Maryland Judicial Conference in January 1962 and to a wider audience the following June in his address as outgoing president of the Maryland State Bar Association in Atlantic City. In 1967, a new constitution was drafted for Maryland, and Judge Niles labored to have his plan incorporated in it. Maintaining a vigil at committee meetings and caucuses, he realized his greatest moment on November 22, 1967, when the “Niles Plan” was approved as a feature of the proposed constitution. The victory was short lived, however, because the new constitution was rejected by the voters the following year. Within Judge Niles’ lifetime, major parts of the plan were adopted by administrative decree of the governor. Its most salient feature, abolishing contested judicial elections, has yet to be realized in Maryland.

REUBEN OPPENHEIMER 1897–1982



In a history of the law firm of Frank, Bernstein, Conaway and Goldman, written in 1979, Shale D. Stiller wrote of Reuben Oppenheimer:

“The Oppenheimer name remained in the firm name until 1955, when Oppenheimer was appointed as Associate Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. Throughout his 34 years of association with the firm, Oppenheimer was its leader and its magnet, and even today, there are many lawyers, both inside the firm and outside the firm, who speak with great reverence, admiration and respect for Oppenheimer, the lawyer.”

He was born in Baltimore on October 24, 1897, and attended city public schools. He graduated from the Johns Hopkins University in 1917 and served in the U.S. Navy during World War I. Judge Oppenheimer graduated with honors from Harvard Law School in 1921, having served as law review editor in his senior year. He joined what was then the law firm of Frank, Emory, Beeuwkes & Skeen as an associate in February 1921. Eli Frank, Sr., left in 1922 to become a judge, and the next year Judge Oppenheimer became a partner. Reuben Oppenheimer was president of the Maryland State Bar Association in 1955 when he was appointed by Governor Theodore R. McKeldin to a new judgeship on the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. He also served as president of the Bar Association of Baltimore City. Governor J. Millard Tawes appointed him to the Court of Appeals of Maryland in 1964 to succeed Judge Brune. Judge Oppenheimer retired at the mandatory age of 70 in 1967. He died on July 10, 1982, at the age of 84.

PHILIP B. PERLMAN 1890–1960



Philip Perlman was eulogized for his battle for the “elimination of the evils of discrimination,” his “brilliant mind and crusading spirit,” and his “glittering string of victories” in the U.S. Supreme Court. The strong civil rights plank that he drafted for the platform of the 1960 Democratic National Convention was said to have been his crowning achievement. It advocated voting rights and open housing for all Americans. As U.S. Solicitor General from 1947–52, he personally argued the government’s brief in *Shelley v. Kraemer* before the Supreme Court, in which racially restrictive covenants in deeds that prevented residential housing sales to African-Americans were held to be unconstitutional in 1948. Perlman returned to private practice in 1952, heading up his own firm in Washington, D.C.

He had begun his career in private practice in Baltimore and, as City Solicitor from 1923–26, had defended city housing policies that discriminated against minorities. In the course of a single professional life of 50 years, Philip Perlman changed from being an advocate

of racial segregation to a champion of the rights of African-Americans. More importantly, this change signified a metamorphosis in the body politic of the nation, the beginning of a movement away from discrimination and toward racial equality.

John Prentiss Poe was a household name in law offices across Maryland thanks to his authorship of *Poe's Pleading and Practice*, the indispensable treatise first published in 1880. For many years, he was dean of the University of Maryland School of Law and one of the most powerful politicians in the state Democratic Party. He codified the public general laws and public local laws of Maryland and the ordinances of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. He served as president of the Maryland State Bar Association in 1898–99.

His father was Judge Neilson Poe (1809–1884), second cousin of the immortal Edgar Allan Poe (1809–1849). Each married half-sisters, the latter marrying Virginia Clemm, and the former, Josephine Clemm.

He was a strict party man, espousing the principles of Jefferson, whose portrait hung in his office. He held numerous public offices, including school commissioner, member of various tax commissions, state senator and City Solicitor. He was Attorney General of Maryland from 1891–95. He delivered one of the principal addresses at the dedication of the Baltimore City Courthouse (now the Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. Courthouse) at its opening on January 8, 1900.

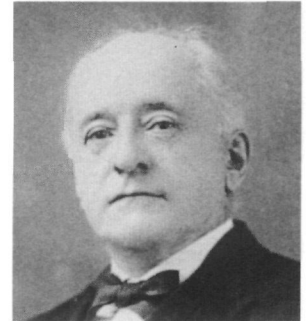
He was the father of nine children. All six of his sons went to Princeton, his *alma mater*, where they became legendary football stars. His son and namesake became a soldier of fortune and was killed in France at the Battle of Loos in 1915 while serving in the famous kilted Black Watch regiment in World War I. Another son, Edgar Allan Poe, also served as Attorney General of Maryland.

In 1973, the year of his death, Judge J. Gilbert Prendergast was honored by the St. Thomas More Society with its “Man For All Seasons” Award. As a judge, lawyer, and citizen, Judge Prendergast fully lived up to the name of that award.

He was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and graduated *magna cum laude* from Notre Dame University in 1930, where he had been recruited to play football by the legendary Knute Rockne. He came to Baltimore to study law at the University of Maryland. After graduation in 1933, he worked for a year as an insurance claims adjuster before joining the law firm of Clark, Thomsen and Smith (later Smith, Somerville and Case), where he specialized in insurance defense litigation. His employment as an assistant city solicitor from 1941–43 was interrupted by service during World War II on U.S. Navy aircraft carriers in the South Pacific. He returned to private practice at the firm in 1945 and became a partner the following year. In 1955, the firm became known as Clark, Smith and Prendergast. He was known as one of the city’s finest trial lawyers and was appointed to the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City by Governor J. Millard Tawes in 1959.

Prendergast’s years on the bench were marked by a number of high-profile cases that came before him, including that of Madalyn Murray O’Hair’s landmark challenge to the constitutionality of mandatory prayer in Baltimore public schools. Judge Prendergast’s most tangible legacy was the collection of opinions he handed down as the city judge assigned to handle issues of pretrial discovery. With the assistance of his law clerks and secretary who compiled and indexed them, these cases formed a substantial portion of the *Maryland Discovery Opinions* published by the Young Lawyers Section of the Maryland State Bar Association in 1975.

JOHN P. POE 1836–1909



J. GILBERT PRENDERGAST 1909–1973



NORMAN P. RAMSEY
1922-1993

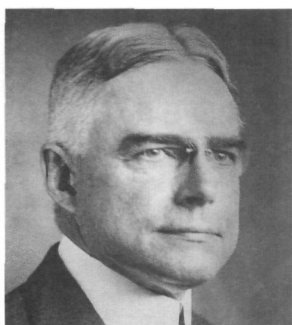


Norman P. Ramsey was not only a great lawyer, but also a great U.S. District Judge. He was revered as a "lawyer's lawyer" and as a role model to the younger members of the profession.

Judge Ramsey was born in Fairchance, Pennsylvania on September 1, 1922. After graduating from Towson High School in 1938, he attended Loyola College and the University of Maryland School of Law. Judge Ramsey's law studies were interrupted by World War II, when he enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps. He saw combat in the Pacific on Iwo Jima and Okinawa. After the war, he returned to his law studies and graduated in 1946. He was admitted to the Maryland bar while in his third year at the University of Maryland School of Law, where he was associate editor of the law review. From 1947-48, he served as law clerk to U.S. District Judge W. Calvin Chesnut. He served two years as an assistant U.S. Attorney before joining the law firm of Semmes, Bowen & Semmes in 1950. Except for his two years as an assistant attorney general of Maryland in 1955-57, his career as a practicing attorney was spent at Semmes. He gave unstintingly in public service, serving at various times as chairman of the school, civil service and fire boards of Baltimore City.

He served as president of the Maryland State Bar Association in 1973-74, president of the Bar Association of Baltimore City, Director of the Bar Library, president of the Legal Aid Bureau, and a member of the American Bar Association's House of Delegates and Board of Governors. He was a leader in the effort to end discriminatory practices of the Bar.

ALBERT C. RITCHIE
1876-1936



When he became president of the Maryland State Bar Association in 1922, Albert C. Ritchie was serving his first term as the governor of Maryland. He was elected in 1919 by only 165 votes, the closest vote in state history. He would serve three more terms until 1934, when he was defeated for a fifth term by Republican Harry W. Nice, the man he had narrowly defeated in 1919. He was a popular governor, very handsome and distinguished in appearance. A champion of states' rights, he opposed Prohibition and argued in favor of its repeal. He called the General Assembly into special session in 1920 to ratify the 19th Amendment that granted women the right to vote. In 1933, he called another special session to ratify the repeal of Prohibition.

His administration was marked by the improvement of public education, construction of better roads, and conservation of natural resources. At the 1932 Democratic National Convention his name was placed in nomination for president by Richard F. Cleveland, Maryland attorney and son of President Grover Cleveland. He lost to Franklin D. Roosevelt, and declined his invitation to run for Vice President. After his defeat by Nice in 1934, Governor Ritchie returned to law practice in Baltimore with the firm of Ritchie, Janney, Ober and Williams. He died of a cerebral hemorrhage on February 24, 1936. The road between Baltimore and Annapolis was named Ritchie Highway in his memory.

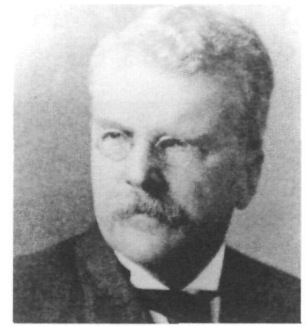
JOHN C. ROSE
1861-1927

John Carter Rose was the only president of the MSBA to hold the office while serving as a Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit. At proceedings held at the U.S. Courthouse in Baltimore on April 18, 1927, Joseph C. France said this of him:

His great and lasting work lay of course in his exposition (by text book and opinion) of Federal law and procedure, and his reputation became national. In a letter of condolence from Chief Justice Taft are these words: "There was no better admiralty, patent and constitu-

tional lawyer on the bench.” This is high praise from the high source, and well deserved. Judge Rose’s opinions were the ordered expression of orderly thought. . . . Judge Rose never did (nor ever could do) anything with an eye to mere popularity. . . . But he was proud of his profession, and he was proud of having conquered its good-will. I know from his own lips how deeply touched by his election in 1925 to the presidency of the State Bar Association, and there is almost a touch of emotion in the opening lines of his ensuing presidential address. To conclude: I always felt that John Rose had in him much of the ancient Roman: the sense of proportion; the freedom from over-zeal and fanaticism; the love of order and a certain rigidity of fire that made him seem less sympathetic with human weakness than at heart he was.

Judge Rose served on the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland from 1910–22, and on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit from 1922–27.



John C. Rose
1861–1927

Long before he served as one of the Court of Appeals of Maryland’s most brilliant judges, Frederick J. Singley, Jr., was one of Baltimore’s most renowned attorneys in the fields of corporations, trusts, and estates. His decade on the court was distinguished by his scholarly and intellectual approach to the myriad issues presented for decision. He insisted that court opinions be written in plain English so that average citizens could understand their rights and duties under the law. Accordingly, most of his 335 opinions were both cogent and concise.

Born in Baltimore in 1912, Judge Singley graduated from Baltimore City College in 1930. He received his undergraduate degree from the Johns Hopkins University, where he earned a Phi Beta Kappa key, and his law degree from the University of Maryland. He was admitted to the Order of the Coif.

After law school, Judge Singley joined his father’s firm, later known as Hinkley and Singley, which traced its roots back to 1817. Except for service in World War II—during which he became a U.S. Navy commander—he practiced law exclusively with that firm. In 1967 Judge Singley was appointed to the Court of Appeals of Maryland, where he served until 1977.

FREDERICK J. SINGLEY, JR. 1912–1988



Judge Sobeloff had a remarkable career as an advocate and as an appellate judge in both the state and federal courts.

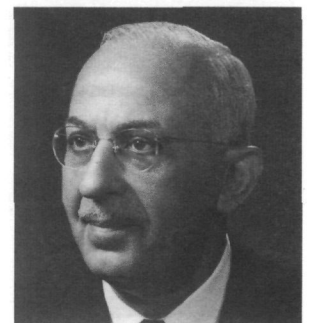
After graduating from the University of Maryland Law School, he was hired as law clerk by Chief Judge Morris A. Soper of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City in 1914. His progress at the bar led to the offices of City Solicitor of Baltimore City, U.S. Attorney for the District of Maryland, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, Solicitor General of the United States, and ultimately Chief Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit.

While serving as Solicitor General in the 1950s, he declined to sign the government’s brief in a case pending before the Supreme Court because of his conviction that the government’s position was constitutionally untenable. It has been claimed that his courageous action in that case cost him a seat on the U.S. Supreme Court. He is best remembered for his 17 years as a U.S. circuit judge, where his compassionate opinions championed the rights of the underdog.

Accepting the Distinguished Alumnus Award from his *alma mater* at the midwinter meeting of the Maryland State Bar Association in 1972, he said:

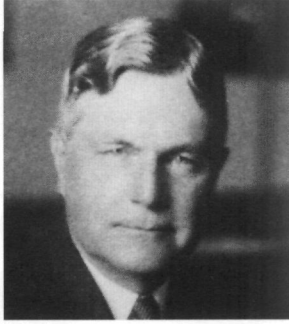
We deal with people and relations between people and the safeguarding of the individual’s rights against encroachment by his government. What, after all, is the fundamental purpose of

SIMON E. SOBELOFF 1894–1973



any legal system? Is it not to bring order and fair dealing into society; to define and assure each his rights; to invest business with a measure of morality; to interpose barriers against deceit, plunder and aggression; to maintain public order, and yet to guard against official arbitrariness? In short, is it not expressed in the majestic phrase chiseled over the entrance to the Supreme Court: "EQUAL JUSTICE UNDER LAW."

MORRIS A. SOPER 1873–1963



Morris Ames Soper served as Chief Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City from 1914–21, U.S. District Judge from 1923–31, and U.S. Circuit Judge from 1931–63. The length of his judicial service spanned nearly half a century.

In an address he gave in 1920 as president of the Maryland State Bar Association, Judge Soper advocated reform and reorganization of the state judiciary, a crusade he led for 25 years until the Court of Appeals of Maryland was reconstituted in 1944.

As a federal judge, he championed the cause of improved education for minorities. He was asked how long he worked on the speech he delivered when the library at Morgan State University was named after him. "All my life," he replied. He decided many of the early school integration cases that reached the federal courts after the Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*. His last appearance on the bench was on January 8, 1963, in the appeal of Harvey Gantt, a young black man from South Carolina who was turned away when he applied to the school of architecture at Clemson College. Confined to a hospital bed, the judge had the satisfaction of signing the *per curiam* opinion that struck down the barriers to Gantt's admission to class. Judge Soper died on March 11, 1963, at the age of 90.

Memorial services for Judge Soper held on May 16, 1963, in the old U.S. Courthouse in Baltimore were unprecedented in Maryland history. The Supreme Bench of Baltimore City and the U.S. District Court sat in joint session with Judges of the Court of Appeals of Maryland and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit to honor a judge who presided in both the state and federal courts.

ISAAC LOBE STRAUS 1871–1946



After his death on February 4, 1946, Isaac Lobe Straus was eulogized in the *Baltimore Sun*: "Of a courtly school, white-haired, given to flowery and rounded speech, on occasion he could quickly drop his blandness and exchange fiery speech with opposing counsel at the trial table, giving verbal blow for blow." Judge Eli Frank, Sr., called Straus "undoubtedly the finest advocate who ever appeared before me." As Attorney General of Maryland and a member of the House of Delegates, Isaac Lobe Straus was a pioneer in the enactment and enforcement of consumer protection laws in the early years of the 20th century. He was responsible for the passage of the law that created the Public Service Commission, the Pure Food and Drug Act, the Corrupt Practices Act, the Direct Primary Law and Motor Vehicle Laws.

He was born in Baltimore on March 24, 1871, and graduated from the Johns Hopkins University in 1890. After graduating from the University of Maryland School of Law in 1892, he worked in the law office of Isidor Rayner.

He was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates in 1902 and Attorney General of Maryland in 1907. After failing to be renominated by the Democratic Party, Straus returned to private practice, where he amassed a large civil and equity practice. He argued many major constitutional cases before the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

Maryland's District Court owes much to Robert F. Sweeney's vision and dedication. In 1971, the District Court of Maryland replaced the patchwork of courts that included justices of the peace, trial magistrates, People's Court judges, and Baltimore City's Municipal Court judges. Some experts consider the uniform system of lower courts that now exists statewide to be the most far-reaching judicial reform in Maryland in the 20th century. For the first quarter-century of its existence, the District Court and Judge Sweeney were practically synonymous. He gave birth to it, nurtured it and watched it grow into a highly competent and efficient judiciary, dealing in a recent year with 2.4 million cases, composed of 99 judges, 1,300 employees, 35 courthouses, and a budget of \$90 million.

Robert Francis Sweeney was born in Baltimore on September 17, 1926, one of seven children. He attended Loyola High School and joined the Navy during World War II. After a two-year hitch, he attended Loyola College and went on to receive a degree from the University of Baltimore School of Law while working for Crown Central Petroleum Corporation. Judge Sweeney was appointed a magistrate on the old Baltimore Housing Court in 1959. In 1961, Judge Sweeney went to work for the Maryland Attorney General's Office. He served as Deputy Attorney General of Maryland from 1966–71.

In 1971, Governor Marvin Mandel appointed Judge Sweeney chief judge of the newly created District Court. At the helm for 25 years, Judge Sweeney managed a well-run and professional court system until his mandatory retirement in 1996 at the age of 70, after a lifetime of service to the cause of justice and his fellow citizens. He died in 1999, having seen the new District Court Building in Annapolis named in his honor.

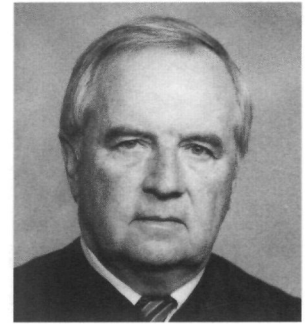
At his death at the age of 91 on March 11, 1992, Chief Judge Roszel C. Thomsen had served for nearly 38 years as U.S.

District Judge, the longest in the history of Maryland. In October 1968, he gained national prominence as the federal judge who presided over the trial of Philip and Daniel Berrigan and the other members of the "Catonsville Nine," Vietnam war protesters charged with destruction of draft records.

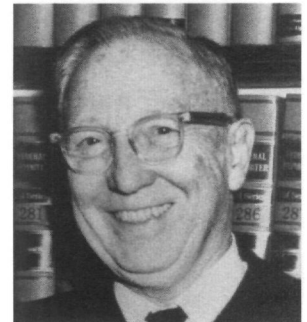
In 1971, the year after he became Senior Judge of the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland, he became president of the Maryland State Bar Association. He was far from retired. In 1973 he became chairman of the Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure of the Judicial Conference of the United States, a position he held until 1980. At age 74, he was appointed to a special three-judge panel established by the Railroad Reorganization Act of 1973. The major work of the board in administering assets of bankrupt railroads was to transform the Pennsylvania Railroad into the Amtrak system. He was also president of the Baltimore City School Commissioners.

A graduate of the Johns Hopkins University, he attended evening classes at the University of Maryland School of Law while serving as law clerk to Chief Judge Morris A. Soper of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City in 1919. In 1921, when Judge Soper resigned from the bench, Judge Thomsen followed him and became office boy in the firm of Soper, Bowie and Clark. Upon his admission to the bar, Judge Thomsen joined the firm. He later formed the partnership of Clark, Thomsen and Smith, where he practiced until his appointment to the U.S. District Court by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1954.

ROBERT F. SWEENEY 1926–1999

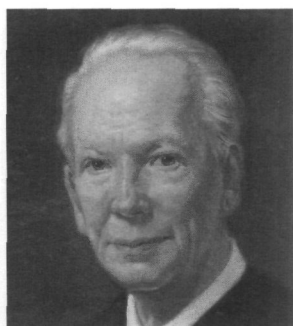


ROSZEL C. THOMSEN 1900–1992



R. DORSEY WATKINS

1900–1986



R. Dorsey Watkins was a member of the Maryland Law School Class of 1925, “the class the stars fell on.” He was one of the brightest in a galaxy that included such luminaries as Theodore R. McKeldin, Governor of Maryland; Jacob Edelman, prominent labor lawyer; Hall Hammond, Attorney General of Maryland and Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland; Henrietta D. Stonestreet, one of the founders of the Women’s Bar Association of Maryland; and Joseph L. Carter, Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. He graduated first in his class with a history-making 98.625% grade-point average. He joined the Baltimore firm of Piper, Carey and Hall in 1925, which, through mergers over the years, became Piper & Marbury. In 1955, President Eisenhower appointed him to the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland, where he served until his death in 1986. He was famous for the difficult patent law, constitutional, and criminal cases he decided.

Before he took senior status at the mandatory retirement age of 70, Judge Watkins held the office of Chief Judge of the U.S. District Court for several weeks, made possible by Judge Thomsen’s early retirement from the position. He continued to work until shortly before his death on March 19, 1986, at the age of 85.

ROBERT B. WATTS, SR.

1922–1998



Robert B. Watts, Sr., was both a masterful judge and a gracious man who cared deeply about people. As a judge, he presided, at his own request, over domestic relations cases with compassion and a deep understanding of human needs and frailties. He is widely regarded as “the father of the Family Court.” He was the first judge in Maryland to open hundreds of adoption records, reuniting many grateful families. He was an adjunct professor of law at the University of Maryland, where he taught domestic relations. He was also a leader in the civil rights movement in Maryland, to which he devoted his life, working shoulder-to-shoulder with Thurgood Marshall and Clarence and Juanita Jackson Mitchell on numerous projects for the NAACP.

Judge Watts graduated with honors from Morgan State University with a bachelor of science degree in 1943 and served in the U.S. Army during World War II. He received his law degree from the University of Maryland School of Law in 1949, where he held the position of assistant editor of the law review. The same year, after postgraduate studies at the University of Paris, he formed the first major African-American law firm in Baltimore with Milton B. Allen and W. Emerson Brown. In 1955 he was appointed substitute police magistrate, and in 1957 was appointed associate magistrate in the Traffic Court. In 1961, he became the first African-American judge to be appointed to the Municipal Court of Baltimore City, but he was defeated for election the following year. Governor Tawes reappointed him in 1963, and he was elected to a full term in his own right in 1966. In 1968, he was appointed to the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City by Governor Spiro T. Agnew. After his retirement in 1985, he practiced law with the firm of Russell and Thompson before that firm merged into Piper and Marbury. He served as a master to the circuit court and championed the cause of pro bono legal representation and the creation of a specialized Family Court.

The day after his death, the Baltimore *Sun* paid tribute to Judge Winter as “an eminent jurist” and praised his “lifelong dedication to civil rights and fairness and his contributions to his community.” He was just 40 years old when President Kennedy appointed him to the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland in 1961, where he served for nearly five years until President Johnson appointed him to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit in 1966. He became chief judge in 1981 and took senior status in 1989 due to illness. His most significant decisions dealt with issues of freedom of speech, school desegregation, age, race and gender discrimination and the rights of criminal defendants.

Harrison Lee Winter was born on April 18, 1921, in Baltimore, the son of George J. Winter and Bessie Biden Winter. He graduated from the Johns Hopkins University in 1942 and the University of Maryland School of Law in 1944. He served for a year as law clerk to Judge Morris A. Soper on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit before becoming associated with the firm of Miles, Walsh, O’Brien and Morris. He later served as an assistant attorney general of Maryland from 1948–51, as deputy attorney general from 1954–55, and as City Solicitor of Baltimore from 1959–61 during the administration of Mayor J. Harold Grady. Chief Judge Winter loved the arts, all of them; he long served as chairman of the board of the Peabody Institute.

After a lifelong career dedicated to law and the pursuit of justice, Judge Winter died on April 10, 1990, at the age of 68.

HARRISON L. WINTER 1921–1990



The Bench and Bar of Baltimore City note with profound sadness the passing of the Honorable Gary I. Strausberg, who died on July 8, 2000. Judge Strausberg was a preeminent lawyer, judge and citizen. We extend to Ada, his widow and to Mark and Sherene, his loving children, both condolences and thanks for sharing Gary Strausberg with us. I am particularly saddened by this loss because Gary had succeeded me as the Chair of the Preeminents Recognition Committee. He shared with me, and with the entire Centennial Committee, a strong enthusiasm for this recognition of the heroes of the law. Surely he was one of them.

John Carroll Byrnes, Chair
Centennial Celebration

TRIBUTE TO GARY I. STRAUSBERG 1947–2000



IN MEMORIAM JUDGE JOSEPH C. HOWARD 1922–2000

PROFILES & HISTORIES *of Baltimore Law Firms*

If the vascular system of the law profession is the statutes, regulations, ordinances, and case law—and our professional, humanitarian, and ethical values might be regarded as the soul—the vital organs are the lawyers.

This segment of our centennial book honors all lawyers, whose professional commitment to clients, paying and *pro bono*, to the state, to public causes and institutions is a critical civilizing influence to the resolution of the inevitable disputes that arise in a free society. Because of their tradition of organized commitment to the important causes and needs of the bench and bar and to the Baltimore community, attention is here given to those law firms that graciously answered our invitation to record their histories. Of course, thousands of excellent lawyers practice outside law firms. Many choose to work in the public interest, in our larger law offices such as those of the City Solicitor, Public Defender, State's Attorney, Attorney General, and United States Attorney, and for organizations such as Legal Aid, Community Law Center, House of Ruth, Women's Law Center. The Centennial Committee and the editors of this book believe that, in a book inspired by the centennial of one of America's most distinguished and historic courthouses, space should be allotted to some of the law firms that contributed to that history.

Yes, "times have changed." Law firms with respected lineage in the ancestry of Baltimore's legal family have disappeared, some under unhappy circumstances. Others have looked across state lines, and even oceans, to join forces with similar firms to become what some call "mega-firms." Still others have simply looked across the street, so to speak, and found more modestly endowed merger partners. Others have thrived without great change, despite the more competitive commercial environment of the latter decades of the 20th century. And well-regarded "boutique" firms have blossomed from seedlings of larger trees.

This centennial celebration is an appropriate moment in the long arc of time to record the histories of some of Baltimore's law firms as a tribute to all lawyers. We do so in the following pages thanks to the excellent organization and editing of co-chairs William W. Cahill, Jr. and David F. Albright, Jr. and those who so ably assisted them, Kathleen Birrane, Thomas S. McElroy, and Joel Ogden.

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ANDERSON, COE & KING, LLP Anderson, Coe & King traces its origin to the firm of Whitelock, Deming & Kemp, which flourished in the 1890s. George Whitelock, the leader of the firm, was described by the late Judge W. Calvin Chesnut as one of the most “active and able trial lawyers in the (eighteen) nineties” and as “one of the most cultured lawyers at the Bar.” He was known for his practice in admiralty law and for representing fire insurance companies.

G.C.A. Anderson joined the firm in the 1920s. He quickly became its leader. The firm, known as Keech, Deming & Carman, became Carman, Tucker & Anderson and then Tucker, Anderson & Barnes. John Tucker was appointed to the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City in 1946. Shortly after Judge Tucker took the bench, Ward B. Coe joined the firm, and the firm became Anderson, Barnes & Coe. Wilson K. Barnes, who had joined the firm in the mid-1940s, was appointed to the Supreme Bench for Baltimore City in 1963 and then later took a seat on the Court of Appeals of Maryland. Since 1963, the firm has been known as Anderson, Coe & King.

Anderson led the firm until 1966. He had a varied practice, providing counsel to the McCormick Company and American Brewery while also carrying a substantial load of jury cases. He was known for a gentlemanly style and kindness in the courtroom that won over jurors. His talents resulted in his enjoying remarkable success defending white-collar criminal cases before federal courts. It was said that Anderson’s demeanor led many criminal juries to



G.C.A. Anderson,
ANDERSON, COE &
KING, LLP

acquit his clients after concluding that he would not represent someone who was guilty. He once defended a libel action in the Howard County Circuit Court, where the jury was instructed that it must award damages, since the defendant had committed libel *per se*. The jury awarded one penny, which the foreman promptly placed on the jury rail.

Ward B. Coe, Jr. joined the firm shortly after completing his service in the United States Navy in World War II. Coe was a remarkably versatile lawyer. He tried numerous cases in a variety of contexts and argued many important cases on appeal. The bulk of Coe's practice, however, was in the field of estates and trusts. Perhaps his most significant contribution to the practice of law in Maryland, however, was his work as the chairman of the Maryland Board of Law Examiners. Coe held this position for most of the 1960s and into the 1970s. He and the other members of the board were responsible for deciding, on the basis of the written bar examination, who would be allowed to practice law in Maryland.

John F. King, the nephew of G. C. A. Anderson, joined the firm immediately after his admission to the bar. Early in his career he tried cases in all areas of the firm's insurance defense practice, but soon he developed a particular reputation for ably defending doctors who had been sued for medical malpractice. In the late 1950s and 1960s, such cases were relatively rare, but by the 1970s, King was working almost exclusively in this field. King's medical malpractice cases did much to contribute to the development of the law in that area and is memorialized in numerous volumes of the Maryland and Federal Reporters. He was named one of the "Best Lawyers in America" in the first edition of the book with that name. He also did work for the American Civil Liberties Union early in his career, and later on took an interest in environmental law, arguing some cases for the Sierra Club.

As a result of the leadership of Messrs. Anderson, Coe, and King, the firm that bears their names continues to be known for its practice in the area of medical malpractice defense and general insurance defense.

The firm currently consists of 20 attorneys.

LAW OFFICES OF PETER G. ANGELOS The Law Offices of Peter G. Angelos, is a trial firm that specializes in complex litigation including toxic tort, products liability, medical malpractice, personal injury and commercial, business and tax litigation.

The firm was founded in 1961, with only a handful of lawyers by its namesake, who is the principal and president of the firm. Today, there are 85 attorneys and a support staff of 180. The law firm, one of the ten largest in Maryland, has its main office in Baltimore's Charles Center and other offices in five states.

The Law Offices of Peter G. Angelos was retained by the State of Maryland to represent the citizens of Maryland in an historic lawsuit that brought to the state billions of dollars for Medicare/Medicaid payments on behalf of cigarette smokers. The firm initiated a national class action in New York on behalf of the building trades unions, pursuant to ERISA and the Taft-Hartley Act, to seek reimbursement for union health and welfare funds of expenditures made in the treatment of smoking-related diseases.

Beginning in 1982, the Law Offices of Peter G. Angelos began large scale representation of asbestos victims, both in court and before the General Assembly. This practice expanded into a number of other jurisdictions, where the firm participated in several precedent-setting cases and won substantial verdicts and settlements for scores of asbestos victims and their families. Angelos and his firm were co-lead counsel and lead counsel in two major consolidated trials and appeals on behalf of over 10,000 asbestos victims in Maryland.

The Law Offices of Peter G. Angelos has various departments devoted to other litigation specialities, including workers' compensation, medical malpractice, criminal defense, general tort and personal injury, diet drug litigation, and lead paint litigation.

The Business, Commercial and Tax Department of the firm provides general services to individuals and small to medium sized businesses and their owners. These services include the formation of corporations, partnerships, and other business entities; tax planning and defense of tax disputes before the Internal Revenue Service and in courts; estate planning, including preparation of will and trusts; business acquisitions and sale; real estate purchases; and the development of real property.

The Law Offices of Peter G. Angelos has also represented the Baltimore Building and Construction Trades Council, the Steelworkers Local 2610, and other labor organizations for the past 30 years in a variety of legal matters. The AFL-CIO gave Angelos the IUD Lewis-Murray-Reuther Social Justice Award to honor his advocacy of the rights of working men and women.

The principal owner of the Baltimore Orioles, Angelos has been a philanthropist and a strong investor in Baltimore City's present and future.

BLADES & ROSENFELD, P. A. Blades & Rosenfeld, P.A. began in 1921 under the name of Blades, Rosenfeld & Frederick when Webster S. Blades, Moses W. Rosenfeld, and Eugene Frederick left the law firm of Harry B. Wolf, where all three had been young associates, to establish their own firm.

Webster Blades came from a small town on the Eastern Shore of Maryland near Denton. He graduated from St. John's College in Annapolis, which at that time was a military school. He obtained his law degree from Harvard Law School.

Moses Rosenfeld graduated from the Johns Hopkins University in 1912 at the age of 19, and from University of Maryland Law School two years later. He was admitted to the Maryland Bar that same year.

Webster Blades, Moses Rosenfeld and Eugene Frederick became associates in the law firm of Harry Wolf, a respected criminal and civil trial lawyer. Wolf represented many large corporations as a trial lawyer, including the Baltimore Gas & Electric Company and the B & O Railroad. Wolf's seven-person firm was considered a moderately large law office in the early part of this century.

When Messrs. Blades, Rosenfeld, and Frederick decided to strike out on their own in 1921, they rented an office in the Fidelity Building at Charles and Lexington Streets. They opened their office with no secretary and a few files for their own clients.

One of the reasons that the new firm had selected the Fidelity Building for its office was that the building served as headquarters for the U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Company, which maintained a complete law library on site available to its lawyer-tenants at no charge.

Frederick, who concentrated in divorce law, left the firm shortly after it opened, and the firm name became Blades & Rosenfeld. Blades specialized in corporate matters and litigation and wrote a definitive law book on pleading in Maryland. Rosenfeld concentrated on business law, tax law, and estate planning. Blades & Rosenfeld continues to be known for its work in tax, business law and estate planning.

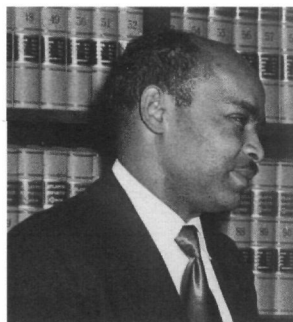
When the concept of private family foundations first developed as a charitable option, Rosenfeld became an expert in their promotion. He was the attorney of record for over 60 foundations and was invited to offer his expertise to the United States Congress.

Julius Novey became the first associate of Blades & Rosenfeld. While attending high school, Novey searched real estate titles. He went directly from City College to the University of

Maryland Law School, which was permissible at that time, since admission to law school did not then require an undergraduate degree. Novey worked his way through law school by continuing to search titles, and he eventually became a noted real estate expert.

For many years Blades & Rosenfeld remained a small law firm of three or four attorneys. During the 1950s it began to grow, and on July 1, 1969, Blades & Rosenfeld became the first law firm in Maryland to become a professional corporation.

The firm left the Fidelity Building in 1976 after 55 years in that location and moved one block south to One Charles Center where it remained for 10 years until 1986 when it moved to its present offices in the Sun Life Building.



Milton B. Allen,
**BROWN, ALLEN &
WATTS**

BROWN, ALLEN & WATTS From the late 1940s until the mid 1960s, Brown, Allen & Watts was the premier black law firm in Baltimore. Large firms in town were still exclusively white, and Brown, Allen & Watts developed some of the most talented American-American jurists in the latter half of the 20th century. Although they were known primarily for their criminal law practice, attorneys at the firm were well versed in workers' compensation, civil litigation, civil rights, domestic law, and corporate law. Some of its prominent attorneys were W. Emerson Brown, Benjamin L. Brown, and Milton B. Allen. Four of the early partners—Ben Brown, Allen, Robert B. Watts and Harry A. Cole—became judges. The firm reorganized in 1962 and became known as Brown, Allen, Watts, Murphy & Russell, providing partner positions to William H. Murphy, Sr. and George L. Russell, Jr., both of whom would also become Maryland judges. Additionally, Ben Brown and George Russell served as City Solicitors, and Milton Allen was the first elected black Baltimore City State's Attorney.

Although the legal entity of Brown, Allen & Watts is no longer in existence, its legacy thrives in Maryland through the continued public and private service and in the reputations of its former attorneys. The late Judge Robert B. Watts is widely regarded as the father of the family courts, the establishment of which was a wish fulfilled shortly before his death on October 8, 1998. One of its most respected members, George L. Russell, Jr., later formed a partnership with Kenneth L. Thompson. In 1986, that firm, Russell & Thompson, merged with Piper & Marbury.

Perhaps the most significant contribution of Brown, Allen & Watts was that it allowed members of the Maryland legal community to recognize the professional skills of attorneys of color.

BURKE, GERBER Burke, Gerber traced its roots to 1928 when Henry Burke, who was still counsel to the firm at the time of its dissolution, and the late David Gerber opened a law office known as Burke & Gerber.

The two men began their professional lives as accountants, and for years the accounting firm of Burke, Landsburg and Gerber co-existed with Burke & Gerber's burgeoning corporate, tax and probate law practice. (The rules restricting the simultaneous practice of law and accounting were not in effect in those years.)

By the late 1960s, the firm, which had focused on developing its business practice, had grown to about 10 lawyers. It remained about that size until 1980 when it pursued a merger which would set the tone for the firm's rapid growth over the next five years. The acquisition of the six-lawyer firm of Francomano, Radding & Mannes boosted Burke, Gerber's litigation practice. The firm, which added Francomano to its name, also began recruiting specialists in other practices.

Allen Gibber gave the firm additional expertise in the field of trusts and estates. Neil Ruther joined the team and further strengthened its corporate and litigation practice. Other additions brought the total number of lawyers at the firm to 22 by the time Burke, Gerber moved to

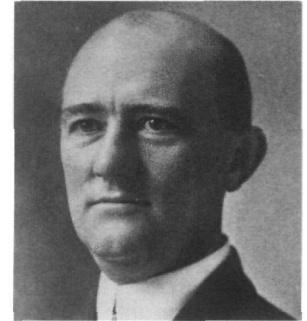
Mulberry Street in March 1984.

The financial tensions of the 1980s affected most of Baltimore's law firms, particularly Burke, Gerber. In 1988, just before the Fourth of July weekend, Burke, Gerber dissolved after two years of debilitating departures that had left the firm with only ten active attorneys.

COADY AND FARLEY Coady and Farley is one of the oldest law firms in Maryland whose name still reflects its partners. The firm was started in Baltimore in 1894 by Charles P. Coady, who served for many years as a U.S. Congressman. Since that time, three generations of the Coady and Farley families have practiced at the firm. Charles P. Coady, his son, Charles P. Coady, Jr., and his grandson, John T. Coady, all were associated with the firm. John A. Farley, his son John A. Farley, Jr., and his granddaughter, Patricia O'C.B. Farley, also practiced at the firm.

In 1981, Coady and Farley moved to Baltimore County where it maintains a practice with a heavy concentration in real estate, probate, and general business law. Five years later, Coady established a branch office in Easton. Only recently, John Tingle Coady retired from the practice, leaving John A. Farley, Jr. as the surviving partner.

Judge Joseph Sherbow, who served on the Baltimore City Supreme Bench, also worked at the firm.



Charles P. Coady,
COADY AND FARLEY

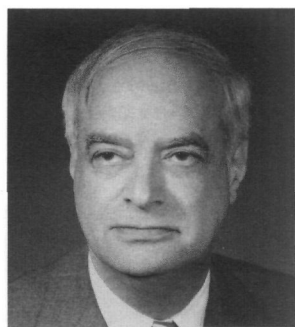
FEDDER & GARTEN, P.A. The genesis of this firm is the adoption of the 16th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, authorizing the imposition of a federal income tax. Morris Fedder became one of the first Internal Revenue Service agents, and in 1926, after graduating from the University of Maryland School of Law, established one of Maryland's first law practices specializing in federal tax law. The firm's library contains a unique collection of tax information and research materials, including the earliest versions of the Internal Revenue Code.

As tax law became more complex and affected more people, Herbert S. Garten and Joel D. Fedder joined the firm. Today, the firm has a legal and support staff of 35 people. From its origins as a tax-oriented practice, which is still at its core, the firm now practices in a wide variety of areas, including litigation, real estate, estate planning, trust, probate, corporation, and employment law. The tax and litigation practices have been involved in several landmark court decisions. One of these cases resulted in the determination that a Jewish cantor is a minister of religion under the Internal Revenue Code and thus entitled to the benefits available in the tax laws to other clergy. Another case resulted in the clarification of the taxability of punitive damages in personal injury cases.

Herbert Garten served as president of the Maryland State Bar Association and a founder of the People's Pro Bono Action Center. The attorneys at Fedder and Garten include Sheldon G. Dagurt and S. Ronald Ellison, who have been with the firm for over 30 years; Lawrence M. Garten, Alan F. M. Garten, and Morris L. Garten, the three grandsons of the firm's founder; Morris Fedder, sons of Herbert S. Garten and nephews of Joel D. Fedder, and Jeffrey Abarbanel, who has been with the firm for over 20 years. Other members of the firm are Brian S. Goodman, Ira L. Oring, Roland M. Schrebler, Gina M. De Stefano, Jerold A. Moses, and Kieran J. Fox.

FRANK, BERNSTEIN, CONAWAY & GOLDMAN

Frank, Bernstein's origin was in 1879, when John Carter Rose became employed in the law office of his cousin, Thomas W. Hall. He was joined in 1895 by Morris A. Soper and in 1896 by Eli Frank. Rose was later appointed by President Taft to be United States District Judge in



Eli Frank, Jr.,
FRANK, BERNSTEIN,
CONAWAY &
GOLDMAN

1910. Soper later became Chief Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City.

In 1922, Frank became an associate judge on the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, and Rose was appointed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit. In the same year, Soper became a United States District Court Judge. Judge Soper was appointed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit in 1931, where he presided until his death in 1963.

After World War II, the firm continued to build upon its reputation as a full practice firm. Shortly after the War, Frank A. Kaufman joined the firm as an associate and became a partner within two years. He later became a United States District Judge.

Another member of the firm, Reuben Oppenheimer, became a Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City (now the Circuit Court for Baltimore City), and ultimately became an associate judge on the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

In the 1950s, several additional attorneys joined the firm and later ascended to the bench. Lawrence F. Rodowsky and C. Stanley Blair, respectively, became judges of the Court of Appeals of Maryland and the United States District Court for the District of Maryland.

In the 1960s, the firm continued to grow and become more departmentalized. The firm developed specialties in labor law, anti-trust, litigation, probate, real estate, and domestic relations.

In the 1970s, Stephen H. Sachs, a partner with the firm, was elected Attorney General for the State of Maryland. Later, two alumnae of the firm also became judges, with Diana Motz first serving on the Court of Special Appeals of Maryland and then moving to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit and Ellen L. Hollander becoming a judge on the Circuit Court for Baltimore City before being elevated to the Court of Special Appeals of Maryland.

The firm dissolved in 1992, resulting in the relocation of many of its former partners to other major law firms in the City of Baltimore.



Francis X. Gallagher,
GALLAGHER, EVELIUS &
JONES, LLP

GALLAGHER, EVELIUS & JONES, LLP In 1964, Francis X. Gallagher and John C. Evelius formed the law firm that ultimately became Gallagher, Evelius & Jones, with offices at One Charles Center. The firm merged briefly with Tydings & Rosenberg in 1966 and was called Tydings, Rosenberg & Gallagher. When the firms again separated in 1968, Gallagher and Evelius made Joseph G. Finnerty, Jr. their partner and formed Gallagher, Evelius & Finnerty. In 1971, Finnerty left to join Piper & Marbury, and C. Edward Jones brought his practice to the firm, which then assumed the name it has held to the present. In 1986, the firm relocated a few yards north of One Charles Center into the newly constructed Park Charles building at 218 N. Charles Street.

Since its formation, Gallagher, Evelius & Jones, LLP has represented some of Baltimore's oldest financial, healthcare, higher education, and religious institutions, as well as developers, businesses, and individuals. The firm has always been identified particularly with its representation of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Baltimore and Catholic Charities. Today, the firm's 33 attorneys provide services in the areas of business transactions law (including real estate, banking and bond finance, corporate, and tax law), healthcare law, litigation, estates and trusts, employment law, and education law.

In 1979, Gallagher, Evelius & Jones received the Mayor's Business Recognition Award as an acknowledgment of the civic leadership of several members of the firm and the support they received from their colleagues. Over the years, the firm and individual attorneys have continued to receive awards from various organizations for providing *pro bono* legal services and community services.

GEBHARDT & SMITH LLP Gebhardt & Smith was founded by Lawrence J. Gebhardt and James M. Smith on April Fool's Day, 1975. Larry Gebhardt had completed a one-year federal clerkship and had been practicing law at a large Baltimore City firm for a little more than one year. Jim Smith, a first-year associate at the same firm, had been practicing for only a few months.

Although the founding partners had limited legal experience, they shared a common vision for how they desired to practice law. They also preferred the challenges and rewards of founding a firm of their own to the security of a position with an established firm.

The firm's beginning was inauspicious. Its first office was in space that was shared with another attorney. The founding partners initially had one part-time secretary, and the firm's first law clerk worked on a card table located in the reception area. The card table had to be folded away whenever a client arrived for an appointment.

During its first years, the firm took on virtually any engagement. However, as Gebhardt & Smith's reputation grew, the firm attracted increasingly sophisticated work. Within a few years, the founding partners developed a thriving practice that principally involved complex litigation and intricate commercial transactions.

In 1978, Gebhardt & Smith became one of the first tenants in the recently opened World Trade Center located in Baltimore's Inner Harbor. Shortly thereafter, the firm began a period of rapid growth during which a number of successful attorneys from prominent law firms in Baltimore joined its ranks. The firm also began to hire entry level associates on an annual basis. In 1983, the firm had grown to twelve lawyers and occupied an entire floor of the World Trade Center.

Today, Gebhardt & Smith is a mid-sized law firm with thirty attorneys and more than sixty employees. The firm occupies three floors of the World Trade Center and is the largest tenant in the building. The firm represents a diverse base of clients, ranging from large financial institutions, insurance companies, and publicly traded corporations to small and medium-sized businesses. Although based in Baltimore, the firm's practice is regional in scope. Gebhardt & Smith has attorneys who are admitted to practice in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, and routinely represents clients in litigation and transactional matters on an even broader geographic scope.

GOODELL, DEVRIES, LEECH & GRAY, LLP Goodell, DeVries, Leech & Gray was founded in 1988 when 16 attorneys formerly with the law firm of Semmes, Bowen & Semmes, formed a new firm specializing in civil litigation and civil litigation management. The four named partners—Charles P. Goodell, Jr., Donald L. DeVries, Jr., Sidney G. Leech, and James E. Gray—are experienced trial lawyers, each of whom has devoted over 25 years to the defense of major law suits.

Charles P. Goodell, Jr. focuses his practice on the defense of product liability cases particularly involving drugs and medical devices. Goodell has served as national counsel, regional counsel and as a member of national trial teams in cases involving medical devices and drugs. Donald L. DeVries, Jr. concentrates his practice in the defense of medical malpractice cases and the representation of academic medical centers, regional hospitals, and individual professionals before disciplinary boards. Sidney G. Leech concentrates his practice in the defense of product liability cases including motorcycles, manufacturing machinery, construction equipment, and building materials and products. Leech also has extensive experience in the defense of employment-related litigation and insurance coverage litigation. James E. Gray now focuses

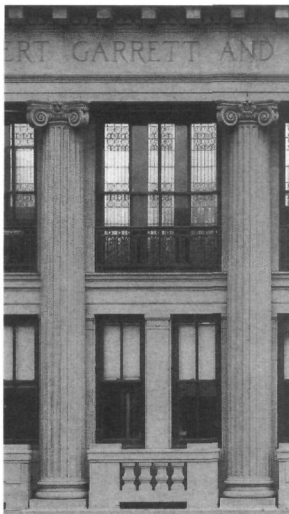
his practice on handling commercial litigation including cases involving anti-trust, intellectual property, and corporate control issues. Gray also has an extensive background in the defense of mass tort and product liability suits for a broad spectrum of manufacturers.

Three other Semmes, Bowen & Semmes' partners—David W. Allen, Bruce R. Parker, and Thomas V. Monahan—joined the firm when it was founded. At that time, Richard M. Barnes, Thomas M. Goss, Susan T. Preston, and Craig B. Merkle, who had been senior associates at Semmes, Bowen & Semmes, joined the firm as partners.

The firm's practice has broadened to include areas such as ERISA litigation, class action defense, insurance coverage, toxic tort, environmental, and employment litigation, business, work place and premises security cases, product liability defense (with particular expertise in the defense of the manufacturers of drugs and medical devices), the defense of medical institutions in medical malpractice and professional liability cases, commercial and business tort litigation, contract, defamation and tortious interference claims, including intellectual property litigation, shareholder disputes, directors' and officers' liability, and real estate and lease disputes.

The firm opened its practice in the First Maryland Building at 25 S. Charles Street in Baltimore, where it occupied most of the 19th floor. In 1993, the firm moved into Commerce Place at One South Street which has been renamed the BT Alex. Brown Building, where it currently occupies the entire 20th floor and most of the 19th floor.

Previously, the management of the firm had been rotated among the four named partners. In 1999, Donald L. DeVries, Jr. was elected managing partner of the firm, which currently employs 20 associate attorneys and 13 paralegals.



Garrett Building
GORDON, FEINBLATT,
ROTHMAN, HOFFBERGER
& HOLLANDER, LLC

GORDON, FEINBLATT, ROTHMAN, HOFFBERGER & HOLLANDER, LLC Two judges formed the cornerstone of the firm: Simon E. Sobeloff and Joseph R. Byrnes. Judge Sobeloff was admitted to the bar at the age of 19 in 1914, and had a succession of public positions, including Solicitor General of the United States. He ultimately became Chief Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit.

Judge Byrnes graduated from the University of Baltimore Law School in 1931 and became an associate of the law firm of Tydings, Sauerwein, Levy and Archer, where David P. Gordon began his legal career as an associate in 1939. In 1946, they formed their own firm under the name of Byrnes & Gordon. Judge Byrnes left private practice in 1952, when he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City.

When Judge Sobeloff left private practice that same year to become Chief Judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals, he too left behind a flourishing law firm which included associates Eugene M. Feinblatt, Donald N. Rothman and Evan A. Chriss.

David Gordon graduated from Columbia Law School in 1939. His practice covered a broad spectrum of commercial, real estate, and construction law matters. He has been and is general counsel to many of the region's leading corporations.

Dealing with issues of importance to the city was a common thread through Eugene Feinblatt's 50-year legal career. He was chairman of the Baltimore Urban Renewal Agency when the city was putting together the urban renewal plans that resulted in the transformation of the Inner Harbor and the rehabilitation of inner-city neighborhoods. He later became chairman of the Maryland Hospital Association and helped develop the nation's first hospital cost review process.

Donald Rothman, a 1948 Harvard Law School graduate, was the litigator of the trio. He served as chairman of the firm's litigation department for over 35 years, and became a fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers.

In 1972, the firm merged with Hoffberger & Hollander and adopted its present name. Hoffberger & Hollander had been founded in 1921 by Samuel Hoffberger, a skillful real estate lawyer and well-known businessman. At the time of the merger, Hoffberger & Hollander had two partners, LeRoy Hoffberger and Morton J. Hollander.

In 1981, to accommodate its growth, the firm purchased the Garrett Building, which was originally built for the banking and brokerage house of Robert Garrett & Sons and is now listed on the National Registry of Historic Places.

In 1980, Herbert Goldman became managing partner at the age of 38, a position he still holds today. In 1989, Barry F. Rosen was elected chairman and chief executive officer of the firm at the age of 39. Former Governor William Donald Schaefer was Of Counsel until 1999.

Today, Gordon, Feinblatt, Rothman, Hoffberger & Hollander, LLC has 75 attorneys, and is one of the state's largest full-service law firms. Several of its members became judges.

HORN & BENNETT, P.A. Beginning with Wilson Burns Trundle, Horn & Bennett, P.A. can trace its history back to 1870. Trundle was born on December 2, 1847. After passing the bar exam in October of 1870, he opened up a law office in Baltimore City, and practiced law from that time until his death. During 1902, his nephew, Edwin Trundle Dickerson, began practicing with him. In 1911, Trundle and his nephew formed a more formal law partnership under the name of Trundle & Dickerson. That same year, Trundle was elected president of the Baltimore City Bar Association.

After his uncle's death in 1914, Edwin Trundle Dickerson formed a partnership with Harry Whinna Nice in 1919. In 1928, Max Sokol joined the firm, which then became Dickerson, Nice & Sokol. Eight years later, Dickerson was appointed to the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. In 1948, he returned to practice law with his old firm.

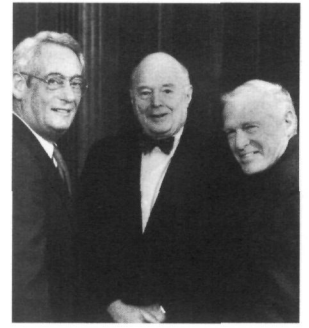
Nice, after forming his partnership with Dickerson, was appointed a member of the Appeals Tax Court for Baltimore City. From 1935 to 1939, he served as Maryland's third Republican Governor. After leaving office, Nice continued to practice with Dickerson, Nice & Sokol until his death in 1941.

Deeley K. Nice, Harry's nephew, was admitted to the bar in 1932 and began practicing with Dickerson, Nice & Sokol. The younger Nice was appointed to three different judicial positions—Chief Justice of the People's Court of Baltimore City, Chief Judge of the Appeal Tax Court, and Associate Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. Judge Nice held the latter position until his death in November of 1956.

Emanuel H. Horn, Max Sokol's nephew, joined the firm in 1946. His then son-in-law, Roger J. Bennett, joined the firm in 1968.

The firm continues today as Horn & Bennett, P.A., with the principals being Roger J. Bennett, David F. Albright, Jr. and John S. Hashim, Jr.

ISRAELSON, SALSBUURY, CLEMENTS & BEKMAN, L.L.C. Israelson, Salsbury, Clements & Bekman, L.L.C. was founded in 1945 by Max R. Israelson. Israelson, who became a lawyer in 1936, began concentrating his practice in personal injury law in 1942, and was soon recognized as one of the foremost trial lawyers of his era. He was active in the early growth years of the Association of Trial Lawyers of America (ATLA), having served as a board member for ten years, chairman of the National Tort Section, and officer in the period when the association grew from 250 to more than 70,000 members. Israelson initially practiced on his own but then joined forces with Joseph I. Pines, a now



Donald N. Rothman, Eugene M. Feinblatt, and David P. Gordon
GORDON, FEINBLATT, ROTHMAN, HOFFBERGER & HOLLANDER, LLC



Edwin T. Dickerson,
HORN & BENNETT, P.A.

retired Associate Judge of the Circuit Court for Baltimore City, and Samuel O. Jackson, a now retired member of the Bar. The firm of Israelson, Pines and Jackson was well-known in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s as a preeminent personal injury trial firm.

Max Israelson was also instrumental in the founding of the Maryland Trial Lawyers Association in 1954 and was its first president. Since that time, Stuart M. Salsbury, Paul D. Bekman, and Daniel M. Clements have each served as president of the Maryland Trial Lawyers Association.

The law firm of Israelson, Pines and Jackson continued to evolve as the years went by. Joseph Pines moved to another firm and then onto the bench, and the law firm changed its name in 1972 to Israelson, Jackson & Salsbury. Stuart Salsbury and Paul Bekman had attended law school together at the University of Maryland School of Law from which they both graduated in 1971. Salsbury clerked with Clements for Judge James R. Miller, Sr., in the United States District Court for the District of Maryland in 1971–1972. Salsbury joined Israelson in the practice in 1972; Clements joined the firm in 1982 and Bekman at the end of 1984. The four formed a partnership in 1984 upon the retirement of Sam Jackson, which later became known as Israelson, Salsbury, Clements & Bekman. The name of the firm continues to the present day.

The law firm has concentrated its practice in the handling of serious personal injury and wrongful death cases with special emphasis in professional and medical negligence, products liability, automobile, common carrier and admiralty and maritime matters.

JANET, WILLOUGHBY & GERSHON, LLC In 1989, Howard A. Janet and Gary I. Strausberg formed Janet & Strausberg to represent plaintiffs in the complex field of medical malpractice litigation. Joining the firm at its inception was Wayne M. Willoughby. In 1996, the firm was reconstituted and renamed Janet, Willoughby & Gershon, LLC, when Strausberg became a Judge of the Circuit Court for Baltimore City.

Unique among law firms in Baltimore, Janet, Willoughby & Gershon, LLC includes two principals with medical degrees, Zev T. Gershon, M.D., J.D. and Randal D. Getz, M.D., J.D., and two associate attorneys with nursing degrees, Robin R. Smith, R.N., J.D., and Denise A. Greig, R.N., J.D. With its extensive medical knowledge and litigation experience, the firm expanded its Baltimore based practice to open offices in Washington, D.C. and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and represents plaintiffs throughout the United States.

Janet is a member of the board of governors of the Maryland Trial Lawyers Association (“MTLA”) and was the first chairman of the MTLA’s Public Education Committee. Willoughby is Chairman of the MTLA Medical Malpractice Legal Education Committee. Before leaving the firm for the bench, Judge Strausberg was president of the Maryland Trial Lawyers Association.

Janet is former Chairman of Israel Bonds for the State of Maryland and currently serves on the Board of Directors of the Associated: Jewish Community Federation of Baltimore. Getz is Chairman of the Young Adult Division of the Associated: Jewish Community Federal of Baltimore, a member of the board of trustees of the House of Ruth, and an officer of the Board of Trustees of the Harford Day School. Greig is an officer of the board of directors of The Hearing and Speech Agency of Baltimore, Inc.

As a firm, Janet, Willoughby & Gershow, LLC is actively involved in raising funds for United Cerebral Palsy of Central Maryland and is a corporate sponsor of the organization’s annual telethon.

KAPLAN, HEYMAN, GREENBERG, ENGELMAN & BELGRAD, P.A. The professional association known as Kaplan, Heyman, Greenberg, Engelman & Belgrad, P.A.—which merged with Tydings & Rosenberg in October 1998—traced its genesis to the solo

practice of Sol C. Berenholtz, who was admitted to the bar in 1924. He developed an active practice that included his representation of two maritime unions, the National Maritime Union and the Seafarers International Union, and which also included the more traditional practice of business and real estate law. Sol Kaplan was the first lawyer to join the Berenholtz practice. He joined him in 1945 following the conclusion of his military service in the United States Army. Sol Kaplan developed considerable skill and expertise in seaman's personal injury law and other admiralty matters as well as real estate development, business, and shopping center law.

Charles B. Heyman became Berenholtz's next associate immediately upon his graduation from the University of Maryland School of Law in June of 1950, after three years of clerkship in Berenholtz's office. Heyman became a labor law expert as counsel to the Seafarers International Union and affiliated unions from 1956 to 1989. He also became proficient in real estate development and zoning matters and served as chairman of Baltimore County Planning Board from 1969 to 1975.

William H. Engelman joined the office on July 1, 1957 after a tour of duty in Korea in the Judge Advocate General Corps and three years of general practice. On January 1, 1969, they established a partnership known as Berenholtz, Kaplan and Heyman. Sol Berenholtz retired from the partnership on January 1, 1972, after having practiced as an assistant city solicitor in the City's Department of Law for nine years. The firm then became known as Kaplan, Heyman, Engelman & Belgrad.

Mannes F. Greenberg a Fellow of the American College of Trust and Probate Counsel, concentrates in estate planning, taxation and corporation law. He joined the firm on April 1, 1976, and its name was changed to Kaplan, Heyman, Greenberg, Engelman & Belgrad, P.A. The firm practiced under the name until its merger with Tydings & Rosenberg.

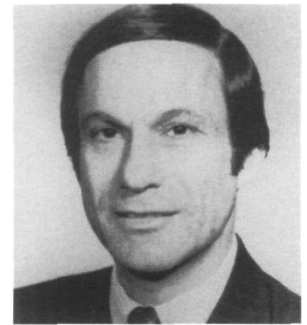
In addition to being chairman of the Baltimore County Planning Board, Heyman was also chairman of the Baltimore County Education Task Force, vice-chairman of the Baltimore County Revenue Authority, and president of the Jewish Community Center of Baltimore.

Greenberg chaired the Maryland Disability Law Center and also served as president of the Jewish Family Services.

Engelman who became "of counsel" to the firm in 1993 served on the Review Board of the Attorney Grievance Commission; served for many years on the Executive Committee of the Public Sector Labor Relations Conference board; and was President of the Maryland Chapter of the American Jewish Congress and was the President of the Baltimore Jewish Council in 1991-92.

Herbert J. Belgrad was executive director of the Baltimore Committee on Administration of Justice Under Emergency Conditions; chairman of the Maryland State Ethics Commission; president of the Maryland Legal Services Corporation; chairman of the Legal Mutual Insurance Society of Maryland; president of the Bar Association of Baltimore City and of the Maryland State Bar Association and most recently served as a member of the board of governors of the American Bar Association. His most prominent community position was his highly praised service as chairman of the Maryland Stadium Authority from 1986 to 1995. He was a leader in the development of Oriole Park at Camden Yards and in facilitating the Baltimore Ravens National Football League franchise in Baltimore.

KRAMON & GRAHAM, P.A. Kramon & Graham, P.A. was founded in 1975 by two former Assistant United States Attorneys to handle complex commercial litigation and white-collar criminal matters. The firm started as a litigation boutique, but is now a full-service law firm practicing in numerous areas, including corporate, commercial real estate,



Herbert J. Belgrad,
KAPLAN, HEYMAN,
GREENBERG,
ENGELMAN &
BELGRAD, P.A.

employment, insurance, tort, professional malpractice, government contracts and procurement, taxation, health care, and estates and trusts matters.

The firm's founding partners, Andrew Jay Graham and James M. Kramon, are native New Yorkers who met in 1971 when each was hired to work as an assistant United States attorney in the Baltimore office. The two honed their skills and built their reputations in an office recognized for its white-collar criminal investigations, including that which led to the resignation of former Maryland Governor Spiro T. Agnew as vice president.

Graham left the U.S. Attorney's Office in 1974, spending a year as an associate at Semmes, Bowen & Semmes before joining Kramon in private practice. In 1975, they opened an office in the Sun Life Building in Charles Center. Many of Kramon & Graham's early clients were conflict referrals from major firms in Baltimore.

In 1979 the firm hired Lee H. Ogburn, a former assistant Maryland attorney general with a background in liability, construction, and insurance litigation. Over the next several years, a progression of young lawyers, many of them former assistant United States attorneys or assistant attorneys general, joined the firm. By 1987, there were seven partners and six associates. The firm's practice areas expanded considerably. Jeffrey H. Scherr brought the real estate practice to the firm, while Nancy E. Gregor, James P. Ulwick, and Philip M. Andrews added expertise in criminal and commercial litigation, including health and environmental matters.

By the mid 1980s Kramon & Graham was a well-established member of the Baltimore legal community. Having developed its reputation in litigation, the firm was involved in many major trials of the era. When Maryland's economy was rocked by the savings-and-loan crisis, key principals of major failed institutions came to the firm for representation in civil and criminal proceedings. At the same time, the firm's business and commercial practices were expanding, and Kramon & Graham represented the developers of what is now the BT Alex. Brown Building and handled the financing of the construction of the Pier 6 Complex.

The firm, which is now located on the 26th Floor of the BT Alex. Brown Building, consists of 21 attorneys.

MELNICOVE, KAUFMAN, WEINER & SMOUSE, P.A.

When Melnicove, Kaufman, Weiner & Smouse, P.A. disbanded in 1989, it was one of the major law firms in Maryland, consisting of 82 lawyers. The firm was first established with a handful of lawyers in 1963 by its founding leader, Bernard S. Melnicove (1911–1971), and was then known as Melnicove, Asch & Greenberg. The firm went through several name changes over the years as a result of the arrival and departure of a number of prominent principals, but it came to be commonly known as Melnicove.

At the time the firm disbanded, its senior principal and founder was Joseph S. Kaufman. Kaufman's practice concentrated in the representation of Mass Transit Administrations nationwide.

The other senior members at the time of dissolution, who had been there almost from the inception, were Arnold M. Weiner, who specialized in white collar crime and represented Governor Marvin Mandel in his criminal trial, and Robert E. Cahill, Sr., also a well-known litigator whose practice included white collar crime and insurance defense work. Weiner continued in private practice with another firm and, Cahill became a judge on the Circuit Court for Baltimore County. Kaufman also continued in private practice.

Among other Melnicove litigators were H. Russell Smouse, M. Albert Figinski, Louise B. Price, Gary I. Strausberg, Gerald P. Martin, Glenn E. Bushel, Dr. Christopher Ohly, George Pappas and Stuart R. Berger. All of them continued in private practice in different firms. Figinski, Strausberg

and Berger later went on to become judges on the Circuit Court for Baltimore City.

Franklin Goldstein and Ira C. Cooke developed the lobbying practice of the firm. At one time, during the existence of the firm, Marvin Garbis, Paula Junghans, and L. Paige Marvel, who had their own small tax speciality firm, joined Melnicove, but all moved on before 1989. Garbis became a judge of the United States District Court for the District of Maryland. Marvel is now a judge of the United States Tax Court.

While the firm was better known for its litigation department, it also had an active transactional practice run by the firm's managing partner, Isaac M. Neuberger.

In 1975, the firm had only had 11 lawyers. By 1989, when it disbanded, its ranks had swelled to 82 lawyers. The year before the firm dissolved, it participated in a joint venture in the construction of a new building downtown, Equitable Tower II, 100 S. Charles Street, where Melnicove became headquartered in well appointed offices.

MILES & STOCKBRIDGE, P.C. In 1932, Clarence W. Miles and Seymour O'Brien joined their practices to form Miles & O'Brien with offices at 10 Light Street in Baltimore. Miles & O'Brien enjoyed a thriving public utility practice built on the reputation that Miles had earned as People's Counsel before the Public Service Commission in the mid-1920s. In 1945, William C. Walsh, a former Circuit Court Judge and Judge of the Court of Appeals, resigned his post as Attorney General of Maryland and joined the firm, which changed its name to Miles, Walsh, O'Brien & Morris. Also joining the firm at that time was Thomas B. Finan who subsequently became Maryland Attorney General and a judge on the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

In 1953 the firm merged with Mullikin, Stockbridge & Waters under the name Miles & Stockbridge. Enos Stockbridge was then general counsel to The Black & Decker Manufacturing Company, now The Black & Decker Corporation. In 1957 Clarence Miles became general counsel to The Martin Company, now Lockheed Martin Corporation. He was also instrumental in bringing the Baltimore Orioles baseball club to Baltimore.

Beginning in the 1960s and continuing through the 1980s, Miles & Stockbridge enjoyed substantial growth. During this period, the firm turned for leadership to Lowell R. Bowen. Bowen, who served as general counsel to The Black & Decker Corporation from 1974 to 1989, continues to devote the majority of his time to that account, while still remaining involved in a number of other substantive law areas. He also has served as a member of the governor's Commission to Revise the Annotated Code of Maryland and its successor committee since 1973 and has been a member of the Maryland Court of Appeals Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure since 1980.

Today, Miles & Stockbridge remains headquartered at 10 Light Street in Baltimore, with approximately 185 lawyers in nine offices in Maryland, the District of Columbia, and northern Virginia. The firm's litigation department includes about 100 lawyers with expertise in broad and diverse matters, including business, products liability, and toxic torts, employment and labor, banking and commercial, medical malpractice, bankruptcy and creditors' rights, insurance defense, white collar criminal defense, and arbitration and mediation.

The business department continues to represent Black & Decker as well as other publicly traded companies headquartered in the region. It also represents many privately owned local and regional corporations and other enterprises as well as a number of foreign corporations with respect to their activities in the United States. The firm's lawyers are active in traditional business representation and merger, acquisition and securities matters, offer advice in ERISA, pension and

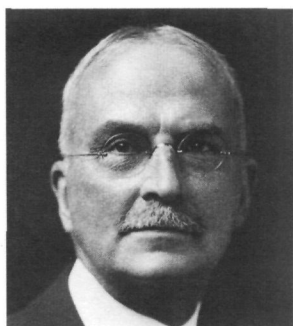


Clarence W. Miles,
MILES &
STOCKBRIDGE, P.C.

related matters, and provide representation in municipal and other tax-enhanced financings.

Lawyers in the commercial department continue their long-time representation of national, regional, and local lenders in real estate, commercial and other financing activities that involve companies and projects throughout the eastern seaboard and midwest regions of the country and sometimes beyond. The department also has a very active local and regional developer practice, which includes zoning and land planning and the acquisition, disposition, leasing, and development of real estate.

A number of distinguished public servants have been members of the firm, including former Maryland Governor Harry R. Hughes, Judge Harrison L. Winter, formerly Chief Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit, former judges of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, William C. Walsh, Thomas Finan and Robert L. Karwacki, and current judge of the Court of Special Appeals, James R. Eyler.



Alfred S. Niles,
**NILES, BARTON &
WILMER**

NILES, BARTON & WILMER Brown & Brune, the first of four law firms that were the progenitors of the present firm of Niles, Barton & Wilmer, was formed by George William Brown and Frederick W. Brune in 1838 in Baltimore City. George William Brown served as Mayor of the City of Baltimore at the outbreak of the Civil War and later took an active part in the Constitutional Convention of 1867. In 1873 he was elected to the post of chief judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. He later served as president of the Bar Association of Baltimore City and died in 1890. His grandson, Frederick W. Brune, was chief judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland from 1954–1964.

In 1867, two years after the end of the Civil War, Randolph Barton and Skipwith Wilmer, two veterans of the Confederate Army from Virginia, came to Baltimore and established a law practice under the firm name of Barton & Wilmer, another predecessor of the present firm. Two of Barton's seven sons, Randolph and Carlyle, followed them into the firm, with Randolph Barton staying with the firm the balance of his life. In 1915, Carlyle Barton left the firm and joined Judge Alfred Niles, who had retired from the bench, to form the firm of Niles & Barton which later became Niles & Barton, Wolff & Morrow.

In 1899, when the Brown & Brune, Niles & Barton and Barton & Wilmer firms were all well established in Baltimore City, the firm of Gans & Haman was formed. Gans and Haman merged with the firm of Brown & Brune in 1948. This firm, which in 1961 was known as Markell, Veazey & Gans, merged with Niles, Barton, Yost & Dankmeyer and assumed the name of Niles, Barton, Gans & Markell. In 1968, the Niles, Barton firm merged with the firm then known as Barton, Wilmer, Bramble, Addison & Seamans and adopted the name under which it presently conducts its practice—Niles, Barton & Wilmer.

Niles, Barton & Wilmer has consistently retained its identity as a firm with a strong commitment in four general practice areas. The firm has always had a strong presence in Baltimore City in the areas of litigation, corporate law, estate law, and real estate law. The firm has been active in issues of maritime law in a state with a historically strong maritime presence. The litigation department has focused primarily on insurance defense and commercial matters.

OBER, KALER, GRIMES & SHRIVER Ober, Kaler, Grimes & Shriver traces its origins to individual practices established in Baltimore in the late 1800s. Stuart S. Janney and Albert C. Ritchie carried forward those practices in 1903, when they formed a partnership known as Ritchie & Janney. Since that year, the firm has grown in Baltimore and has expanded into the Middle Atlantic region with offices in Washington, D.C.,

New York City, and Edison, New Jersey.

Ritchie was elected to the first of four consecutive terms as governor of Maryland in 1919, and he left the firm in 1920 for the duration of his time in office.

Frank B. Ober and Robert W. Williams graduated from law school in 1914 and 1915, respectively, and joined the firm briefly before serving in the First World War. Upon their return, the firm took the name Ritchie, Janney, Ober & Williams, and the Ober name has marked the firm for the succeeding years. William A. Grimes came to the firm in 1931.

Grimes was a leading light in the maritime bar in Maryland for many years after World War II and was, like a number of other firm lawyers before and after his time, a member of the executive committee of the Maritime Law Association of the United States.

The firm's modern era began in 1969, when the merger of the partnership then known as Ober, Williams & Grimes with the firm of Cross, Shriver, Bright & Washburne produced a doubling in size and a new firm name, Ober, Grimes & Shriver. The Cross, Shriver firm had had its genesis in the association of H. Webster Smith and Eben J. D. Cross, Jr. in the early 1920s. Cross served for a number of years as a master in chancery for the Supreme Bench, in addition to his private practice. His association with J. Nicholas Shriver, Jr. resulted in the change of the firm's name to Cross & Shriver. For the next generation, Shriver concentrated in business law and in probate matters. He was President of the American College of Probate Counsel at the time of his death. Shriver recognized the emergence of health care law as an important specialty area of practice. The groundwork he laid contributed greatly to the firm's development of a national practice in this burgeoning field.

Under the leadership of Grimes and Shriver, the firm continued to grow in Baltimore and expanded its regional presence. The Washington office was opened in 1976 and has developed by growth and merger since that year. The firm took its present name in 1983, when it merged with Kaler, Worsley, Daniel & Hollman, an established Washington, D.C. firm.

Continuing its regional expansion, the firm opened an office in New York City in 1981, providing a presence in Manhattan to serve the firm's admiralty, litigation, and business clients. A further step toward a broad regional presence was taken in 1986, when the firm increased the size of the New York office and opened its Metropark office, located in the township of Edison, New Jersey.

Ober, Kaler, Grimes & Shriver is today among the very few Baltimore firms with a presence in the Middle Atlantic region from New York to Washington. Attorneys currently practicing with the firm include Jervis Finney, a former Maryland State Senator and United States Attorney for Maryland. Firm alumni include judges on the bench of the Circuit Court for Baltimore City and the United States District Court for the District of Maryland.

PIPER MARBURY RUDNICK & WOLFE Piper & Marbury was formed in 1952 by the merger of Marbury, Miller & Evans with Piper, Watkins, Avirett & Egerton.

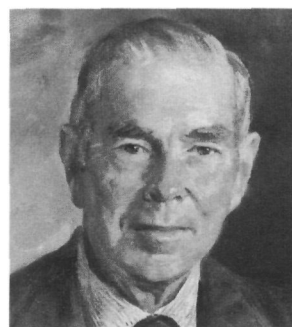
Marbury, Miller & Evans, which could trace its roots back as far as the Civil War, began as Marbury & Gosnell, founded by William L. Marbury and Frank Gosnell in 1903. In 1926 William L. Marbury, Jr., joined his father's firm and soon assumed its leadership. When the country entered World War II, he left the firm to become chief legal advisor to the War Department on procurement matters, a service for which he later received the presidential medal for merit. He returned from the War Department with a nationwide reputation. He represented Alger Hiss in his famous libel suit against Whitaker Chambers.

James Piper and J. Bannister Hall practiced with Francis King Carey in Carey, Piper & Hall,



Frank B. Ober,
**OBER, KALER,
GRIMES & SHRIVER**

William L. Marbury, Jr.,
PIPER & MARBURY, L.L.P



which was formed in 1909 and eventually became Piper, Watkins, Avirett & Egerton. Throughout his long career, Piper was a legal advisor and negotiator for utilities in major corporate and financial transactions. In 1952, recognizing that his firm did not have the capacity to serve its corporate clients fully, Marbury proposed a merger of his litigation-oriented firm with Piper's corporate firm. The resulting firm had 12 partners and two associates.

By the late 1960s it became apparent that the dynamics of the national economy, but more particularly that of Baltimore, would change dramatically the way in which law was practiced everywhere and certainly at Piper & Marbury. As the so-called "Baltimore Renaissance" gathered steam, the firm began to focus on such things as corporate finance, mergers and acquisitions, real estate development and the financing of it, and other areas related to large business transactions. The firm's litigation practice traditionally had been oriented towards insurance defense work. In the late 1960s the firm made a bold decision to replace this work with a products liability and commercial litigation practice.

In 1981 the partners decided to open a Washington office. They realized that, however dynamic the development of Baltimore might be, the firm needed to add other markets if it were to continue on the course it had embarked of being a first-tier business-law firm.

Although the pace of the Washington office's growth cannot be matched in Baltimore, the firm has continued to expand in its hometown. In 1986 the firm attracted George L. Russell, Jr., and his colleagues at Russell & Thompson to the firm. In doing so, the firm added a significant number of minority attorneys.

As the 1990s began, the firm established offices in Easton, London (since closed), New York and Philadelphia. In 1992 the partners of the Baltimore law firm of Frank, Bernstein, Conaway & Goldman, suffering from the impact of the economic recession on their real estate practice, voted to dissolve. Shortly thereafter, eight former partners of that firm, including Shale D. Stiller and Wilbert H. Sirota, who were its leaders at the time of its dissolution, joined the firm.

In 1995 the firm significantly expanded its Washington office by adding 22 government contracts lawyers from the dissolved firm of Pettit & Martin. Fueled by growth in the venture capital and emerging company practice, as well as the acquisition of a prominent white collar practice, the Washington office reached a total of 120 by 1999. In that same year, an office was opened in Reston, Virginia, to serve the firm's technology and venture capital clients.

In 1999, Piper & Marbury merged with the Chicago-based firm of Rudnick & Wolfe. Now known as Piper Marbury Rudnick & Wolfe, the firm consists of approximately 750 attorneys.

ROLLINS, SMALKIN, RICHARDS & MACKIE Rollins, Smalkin, Richards & Mackie traces its roots to 1919, when H. Beale Rollins (1898–1985) opened the Law Offices of H. Beale Rollins.

Rollins attributed his success to the education he received at McDonough School. His dedication and generosity to McDonough was life-long. Rollins lived on the McDonough Campus until his death, when he was laid to rest in the school's chapel.

Samuel S. Smalkin (1906–1982) became associated with Rollins after his 1926 graduation from the University of Maryland School of Law. G. Gray Goudy and T. Benjamin Weston joined the firm at about the same time.

After World War II, the firm became known as Rollins, Smalkin, Goudy and Weston. During the following decade, several lawyers, including Francis T. Monahan, Joseph T. Rieger, and Louis N. Diven, joined the firm. Goudy left the firm in 1953 to open a law practice with his brother, Chester Goudy, father of Judge Chester Goudy, Jr., of the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel County.

The firm became known as Rollins, Smalkin, Weston & Andrew in 1955, when Thomas G. Andrew joined the firm as a partner. Raymond A. Richards (born 1927) and Edward C. Mackie (1924–1999) joined the firm as associates in 1953 and 1955, respectively. The firm has been known as Rollins, Smalkin, Richards & Mackie since 1980.

Rollins, Smalkin, Richards & Mackie has represented insurers, insureds, and self-insureds, especially in the trucking industry, since its inception. In addition to helping found and being the fourth president of the Association of Insurance Attorneys (now known as the Association of Defense Trial Attorneys) in 1941, Rollins was a principal of Johnson Motor Lines.

After practicing in the Title Building at 106 St. Paul Street for more than 50 years, Rollins, Smalkin, Richards & Mackie moved its offices to an historic building that it purchased and renovated at 401 North Charles Street, its present location, in 1984.

ROSENBERG, PROUTT, FUNK & GREENBERG, L.L.P.

Rosenberg, Proutt, Funk & Greenberg, L.L.P. was founded in 1987 by three attorneys from Venable, Baetjer & Howard, L.L.P., and one attorney from Frank, Bernstein, Conaway & Goldman. Benjamin Rosenberg, a litigator previously a partner at Venable, Baetjer & Howard, handles major cases at the trial and appellate levels. Robert J. Proutt was also from the litigation department of Venable, Baetjer & Howard. In 1995, he left the daily practice of law to become president of Riparius Construction, a major commercial contractor in Baltimore County. He remains of counsel with the firm. H. Eugene Funk, Jr. previously practiced in the tax department of Venable, Baetjer & Howard. At Rosenberg, Proutt, Funk & Greenberg, his practice focuses primarily on business and tax planning for corporations, partnerships, estates, and individuals. Barry C. Greenberg, formerly of Frank, Bernstein, Conaway & Goldman, is experienced in real estate development and finance, as well as in land use, zoning issues, financing, and leasing.

Rosenberg, Proutt, Funk & Greenberg has handled several major legal matters in recent years, including the widely publicized 1995–96 litigation over disposition of the renowned Lucas Collection of Drawings and Prints, which had been bequeathed to the Maryland Institute College of Art in 1906. The Baltimore Museum of Art and the Walters Art Gallery, to which the institute had loaned the bulk of the Lucas Collection, objected to the institute's plans to sell the works and claimed long possession of the art gave them an interest in the pieces. The firm represented the institute and helped craft a settlement allowing the BMA to buy the collection and keep it in Baltimore.

The firm was also involved in the complex 1994–96 transaction undertaken for PTP Industries, Inc., a Baltimore firm in the business of manufacturing plastic packaging. At present, Rosenberg, Proutt, Funk & Greenberg consists of 19 attorneys.

RUSSELL & THOMPSON, P.A. The law firm of Russell & Thompson, P.A. was formed in 1977 when George L. Russell, previously a partner with Brown, Allen, Watts, Murphy & Russell invited Kenneth L. Thompson to build a firm. Thompson was a young attorney who would quickly establish his reputation as a litigator. Russell later served as the first black judge on the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. He also served as City Solicitor of Baltimore.

At its peak, Russell & Thompson was a firm of seven lawyers. It included attorneys such as Neal M. Janey, Claude F. Hitchcock, Paul Shelton, Robert B. Watts, and Audrey Carrion. Janey, Watts, and Carrion eventually became judges. The firm's practice encompassed criminal and civil litigation, as well as corporate and domestic law. The firm primarily represented minori-



Photo: Barry Stelzer

ROSENBERG, PROUTT, FUNK
& GREENBERG, L.L.P.



1986

RUSSELL & THOMPSON, P.A.

ty-controlled businesses in the area such as The Harbor Bank, Super Pride Market and The Parks Sausage Company. However, it also provided legal services to a large and varied clientele. In addition, it was one of the first minority firms to join in a with a majority firm in the municipal finance arena. One such business combination was with the firm of Venable, Baetjer & Howard, which led to Russell & Thompson's participation in the legal aspects of the financing of the construction of the Fort McHenry Tunnel.

Russell & Thompson, P.A., merged with the predominantly white, traditional firm of Piper & Marbury in 1986. Piper & Marbury offered partnership and associate positions for the Russell & Thompson attorneys, beginning a trend in which large Baltimore firms would recognize the benefits of a diverse firm. In 1990–1992, George L. Russell, Sr. chaired the bar committee on the drug crisis impact on the courts.

SAVAGE, JONES, TINGLE & SCHWARTZMAN Savage, Jones, Tingle & Schwartzman was a leading plaintiff's firm in the post-World War II era until the demise of its head partner, Bernard Savage, in 1969.

Bernard Savage was born in Baltimore in 1904 to prominent physician Dr. Moses Savage. He began practicing law in the 1930s, and first rose to prominence with the case *Polish-American Building & Loan Ass'n, Inc. v. Dembowczyk* in 1934. The Dembowczyk case established that a Polish "building association" issuing savings passbooks and advertising interest rates on savings accounts was liable for refusing to return such savings to its patron, Maryanne Dembowczyk. The Court of Appeals of Maryland held that, due to the representations of the "building association," the plaintiff was in fact a savings depositor (as opposed to a free shareholder), and was accordingly entitled to return of her funds.

Between the end of World War II and the late 1950s, Savage was joined in practice by Milton R. Jones, Norris W. Tingle, and Irving Schwartzman, the last of whom started with Savage as a stenographer.

The firm continued until Savage passed away in 1969. Jones and Tingle later retired, and Irving Schwartzman continued to practice until his death in 1994.

SEMMES, BOWEN & SEMMES The firm originated more than 100 years ago in the historic maritime industry of the Port of Baltimore and continues to conduct an active business, litigation, and maritime practice.

Semmes, Bowen & Semmes is one of the oldest and largest firms in Baltimore. The firm acquired its present professional name on August 1, 1909, with the association of John E. Semmes, a former Baltimore City solicitor; his son, John E. Semmes, Jr.; and Jesse N. Bowen. The firm, however, traces its beginnings to the previous century. In 1887, John E. Semmes (1851–1925) joined two other lawyers in forming the partnership of Steele, Semmes & Carey. Semmes had already established his reputation as a skilled practitioner whose interests in commercial and maritime law were encouraged by an uncle, Admiral Raphael Semmes, who commanded the Confederate raider ALABAMA, and another uncle who served the Union as a Navy commodore. His personal friend and mentor was John H. B. Latrobe, of whom Semmes wrote a biography.

By the turn of the century, Steele, Semmes & Carney had developed an extensive local practice, but the firm dissolved soon after the Great Baltimore Fire of 1904, which destroyed their offices along with most of the downtown area. Semmes continued in practice with John N. Steele until 1906, when representation of the Guggenheim interests required Steele to locate in



Chief Judge
Frederick W. Brune,
SEMMES, BOWEN &
SEMMES

New York. Thereafter, Semmes practiced with a young associate, Jesse N. Bowen (1879–1938), until 1909 when John E. Semmes, Jr. (1881–1967) left the Marine Corps to join his father's law practice, at which time Semmes, Bowen & Semmes was formed. In 1914, Messrs. Semmes, Bowen and Semmes successfully argued a U. S. Supreme Court admiralty case, *Atlantic Transport Company of West Virginia v. Imbrovek*.

In the years that followed, Semmes had other distinguished partners among its ranks. Richard D. Cleveland was the son of President Grover Cleveland and developed an active corporate practice. Frederick W. Brune, another outstanding lawyer, became the Chief Judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals. William Macmillan was one of the preeminent trial lawyers of Baltimore, and was helpful in bringing the Colts football franchise to Baltimore in the 1950s. Another Semmes trial lawyer, Norman P. Ramsey, later served on the United States District Court for Maryland.

Through the firm's Baltimore-based service network of seven regional offices, more than 90 attorneys provide comprehensive legal representation in six major practice groups and numerous practice concentration areas, including public affairs. The firm has lawyers licensed in Maryland, Delaware, the District of Columbia, and Virginia.

SHAWE & ROSENTHAL In 1947, after twelve years as a trial attorney with the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), Earle K. Shawe, then Chief Law Officer for NLRB's Fifth Region in Baltimore, left the Labor Board to enter private practice. Shawe, who at NLRB had vigorously prosecuted employers under the Wagner Act, had no sooner opened his practice when he was hired to represent the Baltimore Graphic Arts Association, a group of printing companies against whom the International Typographical Union was seeking to enforce its traditional "closed shop," despite the recently enacted Taft-Hartley ban. Shawe returned, now in private practice, to the Baltimore regional office of the NLRB within days after his departure and earned the distinction of filing the first unfair labor practice charge lodged against a union under the Taft-Hartley Act. The case was bitterly contested through the administrative processes of the NLRB and before the courts, which ultimately upheld Shawe's advocacy of Taft-Hartley's prohibition of the "closed shop."

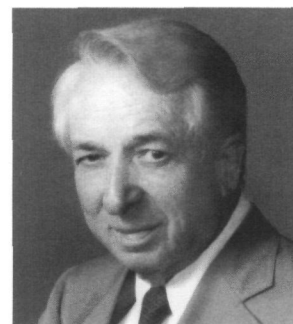
From that point forward, Shawe's practice became devoted exclusively to the representation of management, both in and out of Baltimore. In 1951, Shawe was joined by William J. Rosenthal, who represented employers. Rosenthal became Shawe's first partner.

Today, Shawe & Rosenthal is one of the oldest firms in the country devoted exclusively to the representation of management in labor and employment matters. Over the years, the firm has represented employers located in 38 states and a number of foreign countries. Included on the firm's client list are more than 30 Fortune 500 Corporations, representing every major industry in the United States, including manufacturing, retailing, health care, banking, defense, service and high technology.

The firm represents both union and non-union companies in traditional labor law matters. Since it was established, Shawe & Rosenthal has represented non-union clients in more than 3,000 cases.

Shawe & Rosenthal has defended management against statutory employment discrimination claims, as well as common law claims such as abusive discharge, breach of contract, fraud, defamation, and infliction of emotional distress. In addition, Shawe & Rosenthal has represented management in unfair competition and trade secret litigation, and in immigration matters.

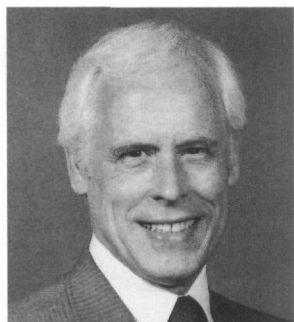
The firm also places great emphasis on preventive law. The Maryland Chamber of Commerce



Earle K. Shawe,
SHAWE & ROSENTHAL

chose Shawe & Rosenthal to write the *Maryland Handbook on Labor and Employment Laws*.

The firm, which currently consists of 16 attorneys, was also selected to write and continues to update and edit the *Employment Law Deskbook* published nationally by Matthew Bender.



Jeffrey B. Smith,
SMITH, SOMERVILLE
& CASE

SMITH, SOMERVILLE & CASE Although the formation of the firm known until recently as Smith, Somerville & Case had its origins in the year 1927, the friendship and association of three distinguished lawyers—Clarence Keating Bowie, Morris A. Soper and Walter L. Clark—played a significant role in its early history.

In 1914, Morris A. Soper was appointed chief judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. At the same time Walter L. Clark was general counsel for Maryland Casualty Company. In 1921 Bowie persuaded Chief Judge Soper and Clark to resign their positions and form the firm of Soper, Bowie & Clark. In 1922 Roszel C. Thomsen became an associate in the firm. When Soper was appointed to the Federal Bench in 1923, the firm continued as Bowie & Clark until 1927. At the time, Roszel Thomsen, Edward E. Burke, Charles G. Page, and Hamilton Hackney were the four associates. In 1927, that partnership dissolved with Hackney joining the firm of Bowie & Burke and Thomsen joining the law offices of Walter L. Clark. Page resigned to accept a position with United States Fidelity & Guarantee Company.

Clater W. Smith joined Clark's Office as an associate in 1928. Thomsen and Clater Smith became partners in the 1930s. In 1935 Gilbert J. Prendergast and Edwin Lowe became associates, and Raymond Kirby was hired in 1939. Clark passed away in 1941.

In January of 1940 William Somerville accepted a position in Clark's office and in 1945 returned from active military duty with the Navy to become an associate the firm. Gil Prendergast, who had also served in the Navy, did the same. Somerville became a partner in 1951, as did Prendergast in 1947.

Following Judge Thomsen's appointment to the federal bench in 1954, the name of the firm was changed to Clark and Smith. In February 1955 it was again changed to Clark, Smith & Prendergast. Richard Case joined the firm as a partner in February 1, 1955 to fill the void in the tax and corporate area of the firm left by Judge Thomsen's departure.

In 1957, the firm moved its offices from 10 Light Street to St. Paul Place. It was in that year that James M. Gabler joined the firm. Jeffrey B. Smith joined the firm in August 1958 and became a partner in January 1960. Smith is the only attorney in the history of the Maryland bar to have served as president of the Junior Bar Association of Baltimore City, the Bar Association of Baltimore City, and the Maryland State Bar Association.

In November 1959, Prendergast was appointed an Associate Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, where he served until his death in 1973. Following Judge Prendergast's appointment to the Bench, the name of the firm was changed from Clark, Smith & Prendergast to Smith, Somerville & Case.

In 1963 the offices of the firm were moved to One Charles Center. Smith, Somerville & Case officially closed its doors on December 31, 1997.

TYDINGS & ROSENBERG, LLP The firm was founded in 1929 and was originally known as Tydings, Levy & Archer. The founders included Millard Tydings, a four-term United States Senator from Maryland, and Herbert Levy and Robert Archer, both of whom were Assistant Attorneys General for Maryland. Morris Rosenberg, later a name partner, became the firm's first associate in 1930. The firm's main office was, and remains, in Baltimore City, although the founders were from Harford County, where the firm had offices from time to time.

By 1933 the firm was joined by several attorneys, including William C. Walsh, who later served as Maryland's Attorney General, Allan Sauersein, and Joseph R. Byrnes, who later became a judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City.

From 1943 through 1945, F. Murray Benson, who had been City Solicitor of Baltimore City, and J. Cookman Boyd, Jr., joined the firm as partners. In 1949, the firm became known as Tydings, Sauerwein, Benson & Boyd. It remained under that name, with little change in personnel, until 1958, when Millard Tydings and Morris Rosenberg started a practice under the firm name of Tydings & Rosenberg. Joseph D. Tydings and Paul Walter then joined the firm as associates.

In 1961, Millard Tydings died; William S. James, who subsequently became president of the Maryland State Senate, became resident partner in Bel Air, Maryland, and Joseph D. Tydings left the firm to become the United States Attorney for the District of Maryland. Joseph D. Tydings later served as United States Senator from Maryland.

In 1966, the firm merged with Gallagher & Evelius and became known for two years as Tydings, Rosenberg & Gallagher. Two years later it resumed the name of Tydings & Rosenberg after the two firms parted company.

From 1968 through the mid-1980s, the firm remained relatively small. Its longstanding partners included Morris Rosenberg, Paul Walter, and J. Hardin Marion. In the mid-1980s, the firm began to grow by adding new partners and associates to accommodate the firm's expanding practice, mainly in the areas of commercial and products liability litigation. By the 1990s, the firm had over 40 lawyers. Among the partners during that period was J. Michael McWilliams, who served as president of both the Maryland State and American Bar Associations, the first Marylander to serve in the latter position.

In October 1998 the firm merged with Kaplan, Heyman, Greenberg, Engelman & Belgrad, P.A. With the addition of the former Kaplan Heyman group, Tydings & Rosenberg LLP achieved its current size, with approximately 60 lawyers and a total staff of about 130—the largest it has ever been.

During much of its existence, Tydings & Rosenberg, LLP was considered small. It conducted a general practice involving both transactional and litigation matters. Notwithstanding its size, the firm has always had a surprisingly varied clientele, representing Fortune 500 companies, foreign-based companies, and local businesses and individuals in routine and complex matters.

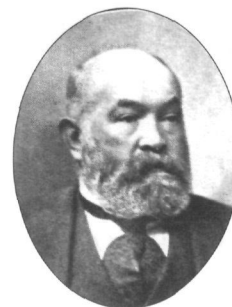
VENABLE, BAETJER & HOWARD, LLP The firm was founded in 1900 by Richard M. Venable, a law school professor and civic leader, and by two of his former pupils, Edwin G. Baetjer and Charles McHenry Howard. After a half-century of gradual internal growth, the firm made its first acquisition in 1951 with the addition to its partnership ranks of H. Vernon Eney. A firm of tax practitioners headed by Jacques T. Schlenger was acquired in 1963, and a firm of labor law specialists headed by A. Samuel Cook was added in 1970.

In 1981 an office was opened in Washington D.C. by the current chairman and senior partner, Benjamin R. Civiletti, former Attorney General of the United States, and the firm now operates offices in McLean, Virginia; and Rockville and Towson, Maryland. The Washington office is known as Venable, Baetjer, Howard & Civiletti. As of mid-May 2000, the firm employed 360 attorneys.

Venable, Baetjer & Howard offers legal services in the fields of corporate, banking and business law; securities regulation; municipal financing, bankruptcy and creditors' rights; intellectual property; copyright and computer law; labor and employee relations; litigation; environmen-



Millard E. Tydings,
TYDINGS & ROSENBERG



Richard M. Venable,
VENABLE, BAETJER
& HOWARD, LLP

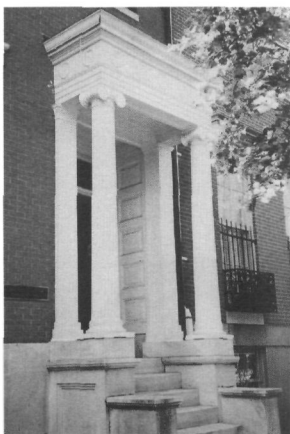
tal and energy law; health care and hospital law; real estate; estates and trusts; franchise law; electronic marketing and distribution; communications; federal administrative law; taxation; antitrust, products liability and trade regulation; publishing law; immigration; patents; copyrights; and government contracts. The firm is organized into three separate divisions designated as business, government and labor-litigation, with subdivisions of specialty within each division.

Venable represents large financial, manufacturing, transportation, mass media, and high technology companies throughout the Washington-Baltimore area and nationwide. It also counsels small businesses, nonprofit organizations, charitable groups, and individuals.

Five partners have served as presidents of the Maryland State Bar Association and one as president of the Virginia Bar Association.

The firm is a member of the "5% club," a group of businesses and professional enterprises in the Baltimore and Washington areas pledged annually to contribute to charities at least 5% of their previous year's net income. Over the years, the firm has endowed two lecture series at the University of Maryland School of Law, one in memory of Harry N. Baetjer and the other in memory of Stuart H. Rome, both deceased partners. The moot courtroom at the University of Baltimore School of Law has been given in memory of the late H. Vernon Eney.

In addition to Civiletti's service as Attorney General of the United States, other partners and associates over the years have devoted themselves to public service: John Marshall Butler and Paul S. Sarbanes were elected to the United States Senate, the latter having previously served in the House of Representatives; Francis D. Murnagham, Jr., was appointed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit; J. Frederick Motz and Benson Everett Legg were named to the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland; William D. Quarles and Joseph H.H. Kaplan to the Circuit Court for Baltimore City; Susan H. Gauvey was named U.S. Magistrate Judge to the District for the District of Maryland; Richard W. Emory and Paul F. Strain have served as deputy attorneys general of Maryland.



WARD, KERSHAW AND
MINTON, P.A.

WARD, KERSHAW AND MINTON, P.A. Ward, Kershaw and Minton was organized in the Spring of 1984 by its then named partners, who were previously lawyers with the Baltimore firm of Ober, Kaler, Grimes & Shriver. The firm officially opened its doors for business at its 113 West Monument Street office on April 2, 1984, issuing at that time an announcement of the firm's practice in complex civil litigation and admiralty.

The firm's founding was historically significant as one of the first of what would become an explosive trend of large firm spin-offs to form civil litigation boutique firms. From the beginning, Ward, Kershaw and Minton has favored complex civil cases with public justice aspects. The firm's most notable successes have been in class actions arising from anti-trust violations, including the recent landmark NASDAQ price-fixing litigation. The firm also regularly handles cases involving consumer fraud, environmental law and discrimination.

In addition to its core practices, the firm has undertaken various projects in the broader legal community. In 1989, the firm established an endowment at the University of Maryland School of Law, which annually sponsors the Ward, Kershaw and Minton Environmental Law Symposium. The Ward, Kershaw and Minton advocacy prize is awarded annually to a student in the University of Maryland School of Law Clinical Program who has represented the clinic's indigent clients with distinguished excellence. During the 1986 session of the Maryland General Assembly, the firm drafted, introduced, and had passed, legislation that altered Maryland statutes respecting jurisdiction over class actions to allow aggregation of

individual class member claims to achieve the jurisdictional minimum in Maryland's Circuit Courts.

Kershaw was president of the Baltimore Bar Foundation and is president elect of the Bar Association of Baltimore City. Ward, Kershaw and Minton currently consists of five attorneys.

WEINBERG AND GREEN Eighty years ago, Leonard Weinberg and Howard A. Sweeten raised their hands and took the lawyers' oath administered by Chief Judge Morris A. Soper of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of Maryland in the City of Baltimore. Both friends and senior class officers of their University of Maryland Law School class, they were admitted to the bar, and in later years opened an office in Baltimore City. Their new firm was called Weinberg and Sweeten, and after Sweeten's retirement, would be known as Weinberg and Green.

Weinberg had been a stenographer, a position to which he was appointed by the Supreme Bench of Baltimore. He was a stenographer for the 1912 Democratic National Convention (held in Baltimore) when Woodrow Wilson was nominated as the party's candidate. Weinberg was also the first reporter for the newly created Public Service Commission.

Ten years after its founding, the firm added its first associate, Harry J. Green. Completing his law degree before age 21, Green could not yet be admitted to the bar, so he proceeded to earn his Ph.D. in economics at the Johns Hopkins University. While Sweeten, who held a Northeast Baltimore seat on the City Council for many years, continued his focus on political affairs, Weinberg achieved prominence as a criminal lawyer. They began to build a commercial practice capitalizing on Harry Green's economics credentials.

On a weekly radio show entitled "What's New In The Law," Weinberg explained complex New Deal Legislation. Many of his speeches were drafted by Zanvyl Krieger, a young lawyer just graduated from Harvard Law School, who joined the firm and assisted in landmark cases engendered by New Deal legislation.

The practice changed from a consumer to a business-oriented firm as a plethora of new federal laws created a greater need for business and tax lawyers. In the 1930s John J. Ghinger, Sr., Bank Commissioner of Maryland, retained Weinberg and Sweeten to represent the state as a receiver of a failed bank. This led to other insolvency and insurance-related litigation and a name change in 1938 to Weinberg, Sweeten and Green.

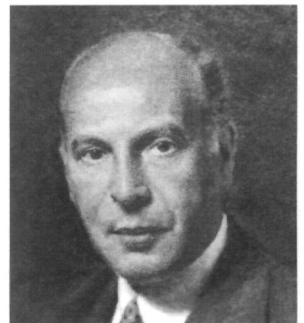
By 1945, the firm had grown to 11 lawyers with management reins passed to Green during the ensuing period of rapid change and growth. Weinberg and Green's expansion eventually made it one of the largest firms in Maryland and required a move to the Equitable Bank Center and the opportunity for a distinctive view of Baltimore's famed Inner Harbor.

In 1998, Weinberg & Green merged with a Philadelphia firm to become Saul, Ewing, Weinberg & Green, L.L.P. with offices in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and Delaware.

WHITEFORD, TAYLOR & PRESTON, L.L.P. Whiteford, Taylor & Preston, L.L.P. is one of the largest law firms in Maryland and one of the oldest firms based in Baltimore. It was established in 1933 when Paul F. Due and Palmer N. Nickerson opened a two-attorney office to handle civil litigation. W. Hamilton Whiteford joined Due and Nickerson in September 1940, and the firm became known as Due, Nickerson & Whiteford. Over the years, the firm grew and now has more than 130 attorneys. The firm that Due and Nickerson started in 1933 soon expanded its practice to include a wide variety of litigation and business services.



Harry Green,
WEINBERG & GREEN



Leonard Weinberg,
WEINBERG & GREEN



Wilbur D. "Woody" Preston,
WHITEFORD, TAYLOR
& PRESTON, L.L.P

Offices were opened in Towson in the late 1960s, and in Washington, D.C., in the mid-1980s.

In 1986, the firm expanded its estate and trust practice by merging with Clapp, Somerville, Honnemann & Beach, the oldest law firm in the country. In 1987, the firm added Wolf, Pokemper & Hillman, greatly expanding its labor and employment law practice. In 1991, three partners and two associates of Sachs & Tayler joined the firm's Washington, D.C. office, bringing to the firm two new practices: community association law and educational accreditation law. In the 1990s, Whiteford, Taylor & Preston opened offices in Columbia, Maryland, and Alexandria, Virginia.

The firm's services to its business clients include representation before the Securities and Exchange Commission and the IRS, mergers, acquisitions and taking companies public, representing employers faced with union organizing campaigns and employee claims, representation in environmental matters, and complex business litigation.

Whiteford, Taylor & Preston's products liability attorneys obtained a landmark decision limiting punitive damages awards in Maryland to those cases where plaintiffs can prove actual malice. Before the legislature, Whiteford, Taylor & Preston attorneys represented the Maryland Association of Certified Public Accountants in drafting and testifying in support of the statute that created limited liability partnerships in Maryland. The governor of Maryland appointed the firm, under the leadership of Managing Partner, Wilbur D. "Woody" Preston, to investigate the collapse of the state's savings and loan industry. The firm also served as special counsel to a United States Congressional commission investigating the failures of financial institutions nationwide. Before Congress, the firm represented a national association of contractors in limiting liability under the Superfund law for hazardous waste remediation.

Firm Chairman Woody Preston has served as president of both the Maryland State Bar Association (1975–1976) and the Bar Association of Baltimore City (1972–1973). Other members of the firm who have served as presidents of the Bar Association of Baltimore City are Paul F. Due (1951–1952), W. Hamilton Whiteford (1965–1966), Joseph K. Pokemper (1984–1985), and Albert J. Matricciani (1995–1996). Matricciani currently serves as a judge on Baltimore City's Circuit Court. Many other of the firm's members have gone on to serve the judiciary as judges of the United States District Court for Maryland, the Maryland Court of Special Appeals and the Circuit Courts of the State.

WRIGHT, CONSTABLE & SKEEN, L.L.P. The predecessors of Wright, Constable & Skeen, L.L.P. were John D. Wright, whose estate, tax and corporate expertise attracted many of Baltimore's successful businesses; the Constable family, whose lawyer members have been a force in Maryland politics and law since the 18th century; and the Skeens, whose admiralty expertise has been recognized in the Port of Baltimore for over 80 years. These three traditions were joined together in the 1980s to form what is now Wright, Constable & Skeen, L.L.P.

In 1937, John D. Wright, then a trust officer with the Equitable Bank in Baltimore, began a tax newsletter, which the bank circulated nationally. As a result of the interest evoked by the newsletter, Wright left the bank and began a law firm, eventually named Wright, Robertson & Dowell. He continued to write tax articles for national publications, thereby attracting such Hollywood clients as Jack Benny, Alice Faye and Jules Stein, president of Music Corporation of America.

Emma R. Robertson, an early female graduate of the University of Maryland Law School in the 1930s, joined Wright in his endeavor, becoming one of the first female partners in any United States law firm. In addition, she, with Amelia Earhart, became one of the first aviatrixes to pilot an airplane. George H. Dowell joined the firm in 1942, specializing in tax planning

and the establishment and drafting of pension and profit-sharing plans, at that time a new phenomenon in employee benefits.

Thereafter, the firm established a tax specialty that continued as a mainstay until 1974 when it combined with the small Towson litigation firm of Townsend Parks. The name of the firm was then changed to Wright and Parks. This arrangement continued until 1986 when the firm merged with Constable, Alexander, Daneker & Skeen to become Wright, Constable & Skeen, a full service law firm.

In early 1921, John Henry Skeen, who practiced admiralty law in the Equitable Building, moved across the hall to join the firm of Frank, Emory & Beeuwkes. In 1922, Eli Frank, Sr., a member of the firm, was appointed as an associate judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. With the addition of Reuben Oppenheimer that same year, the firm changed its name to Emory, Beeuwkes, Skeen & Oppenheimer.

In 1942, a new associate, John H. Skeen, Jr., came to the firm but left to serve in the Pacific during World War II. In December 1945, young Major Skeen, having the essential qualifications of a law degree and no experience, was appointed by General Douglas McArthur as chief defense counsel in the war crimes trial of Japanese General Homma Masaharu, the so-called "Beast of Bataan." While acquittal was out of the question, success in this case consisted of convincing the tribunal to order the execution by firing squad rather than hangman's noose, a shameful way to die for the proud general. General Homma expressed his gratitude in letters of thanks to his defense team and a gift of his ceremonial sword, both of which remain family treasures.

After the death of John H. Skeen, Sr., John H. Skeen, Jr. and his brother, William A. Skeen, started their own admiralty practice. They were joined by others and continued an active practice in the maritime field for the next 35 years. For a time, John H. Skeen, Jr., served as a United States magistrate and chairman of the commission that recommended the establishment of the Patuxent Institution, what was then a novel experiment in the treatment and housing of chronic criminal offenders.

In the 1970s, the next generation of Skeen lawyers came along, merging with Constable, Alexander & Daneker, to become Constable, Alexander, Danekar & Skeen in 1980. Thereafter in 1986, that firm merged with Wright & Parks to form what is now Wright, Constable & Skeen, L.L.P.

The Baltimore **LAW CLUBS:** *A Tradition of Collegiality*

by Albert J. Matricciani, Jr.
Circuit Court for Baltimore City

For almost 150 years the Baltimore legal community has been the home of a peculiar institution known to members of our bar as the law clubs. This article is an attempt to present a brief history of the law clubs known to the author through the writings of predecessors at the bench and bar, from whose articles and lectures I have borrowed liberally and without repeated attribution.

THE EARLY CLUBS

On November 26, 1852, twelve legal luminaries of the Baltimore bar met in the home of William H. Norris and organized the "Friday Club."¹ This group included Severn Teackle Wallis, Henry Winter Davis, William F. Frick, Judge George W. Dobbin, William A. Talbott, William H. Norris, William Dorsey, Judge Benjamin C. Presstman, Judge George William Brown, C. H. Pitts, Thomas Donaldson and Frederick W. Brune. The meetings were held on alternate Friday evenings at the members' homes from 8:00 p.m. until midnight. A supper of limited pretensions both as to food and wine was served.

Members who were late were fined a dollar, and these funds were used to pay for an annual dinner meeting. The members were mostly middle aged attorneys, and their topics for discussion included law and literature, but politics was forbidden. The last meeting of the Friday Club took place on March 22, 1861, just before the Civil War, which put an end to the club. Norris then entered the Confederate Army. Davis had shortly before been requested to resign on account of his extreme abolitionist leanings. He was too radical in his views for even the strongest Union men in the club, and it is reported that the members were incensed by a speech Davis made shortly before the war, in which he denounced the "silk stocking gentry." In 1935 Chief Judge Carroll T. Bond of the Court of Appeals of Maryland presented a photograph of the members of the Friday Club taken before March 1, 1859, to the Bar Library.

The Temple Club began in Baltimore in 1854 and continued until 1861. It was comprised of members of the Baltimore bar, never to exceed 13 in number. The club met one evening in each of the months of January, February, March, April, October, November, and December. The rules provided for a plain supper at a cost not exceeding the sum of one dollar per member. No member was to order or provide any additional articles of food or drink at his own expense or at the expense of the club. The treasurer assessed the costs to the members, and failure by any member to pay his quota for two consecutive meetings was deemed a resignation of membership. Additionally, members could be asked to resign by a vote of

two-thirds of the membership at any time.

Permanently moving from the city was deemed a resignation from the club. Members of the bar who were not residents of the city could be invited to attend but could not belong to the Temple Club. Early members included James A. Buchanan, E. Wyatt Blanchard, Archibald Stirling, Jr., Charles Marshall, Wilson C. N. Carr, Henry Webster, R. J. Gittings, William Shepard Bryan, William C. Pennington, John Johns, Jr., Levin Gale, I. Shaaff Stockett, A.W. Machen, and Edward A. Israel. The first recorded minutes show a meeting date on November 7, 1854, at Mrs. Rupels' on Madison Street. The minutes book is said to contain minutes of several meetings plus a membership list for 1861, and no further matters are recorded. Therefore, it is assumed that the Temple Club suffered the fate of its contemporary the Friday Club, i.e., disbandment of its membership for enlistment in the Confederate Army.

At least three law clubs no longer in existence were established in the 1930s. In 1933 nineteen members of the bar formed "The" Law Club. This club held monthly meetings at the Phoenix Club on Eutaw Place, which included dinner and discussions. The date of its demise is unknown, but there are references to it in an 1938 article by Samuel Feldstein.

In 1936 twenty lawyers formed the Roger B. Taney Club. The doings of this club are not recorded and it appears to have had no routine procedure for conducting its meetings or maintaining its membership. On behalf of the club, C. Arthur Eby offered a resolution before the United States District Court for the District of Maryland at memorial proceedings in honor of the late Chief Justice Roger B. Taney.

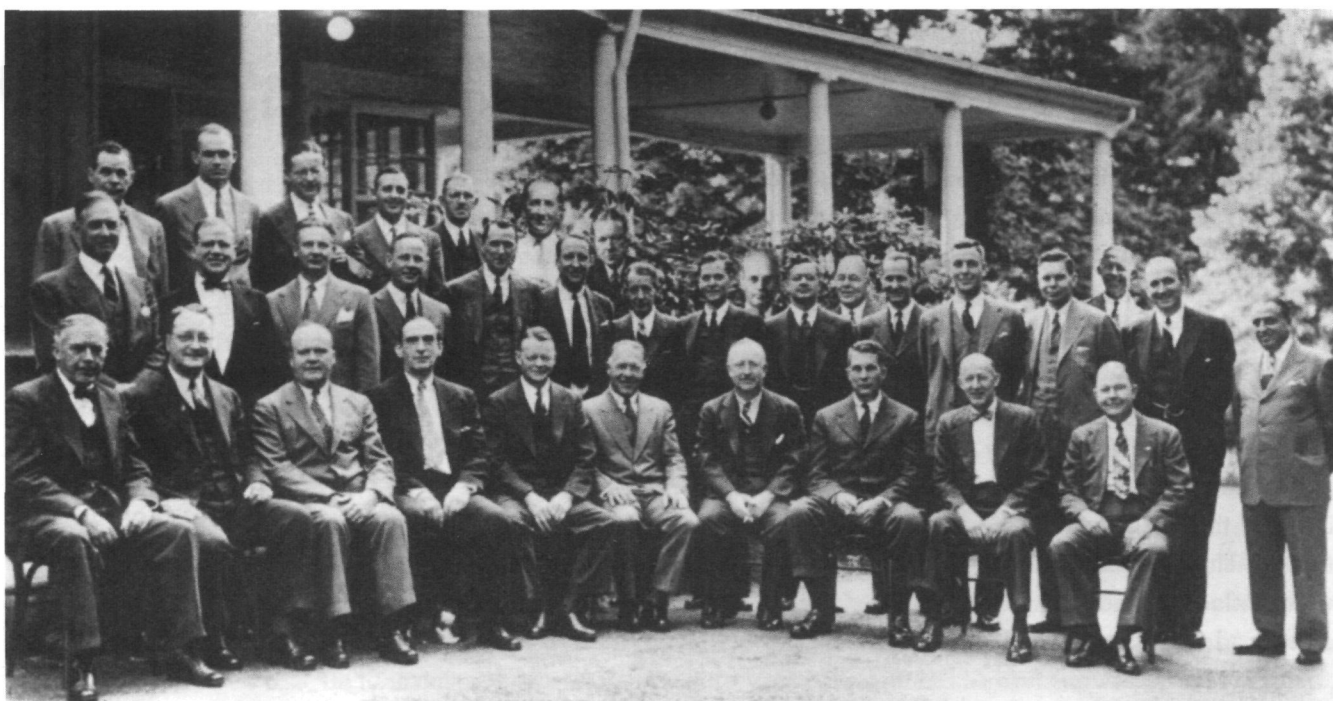
In 1932 the Bar Association of Baltimore City began what was known as "The Luncheon Club." This was not, strictly speaking, a law club. It was comprised of all the members of the Baltimore bench and bar, who had a standing invitation for lunch at bar headquarters, Room 1217 Southern Hotel, provided they paid for their lunches. The only member to get a free lunch was the guest speaker. The Luncheon Club met on Thursdays at 12:30 p.m., and the talk began promptly at 1:00 p.m. and was to last for half an hour. Hard copies of the lectures were provided to *The Daily Record*, and, apparently, the primary purpose of the club was to bring young and old members of the bench and bar together. The speakers were all lawyers who had been admitted to practice for less than ten years, with only an occasional talk by a veteran. I can't report how long this luncheon club existed, but it was still going strong in 1938 and was mentioned in a *Baltimore News Post* article dated June 10, 1938. According to that article, "the law clubs shunned publicity, so little about them got into print and was preserved." What was said of the clubs in the 1930s appears to be true today as well. I am informed that the Bar Association of Baltimore City maintains no records of this group's meetings.

In 1911 Judge Alfred S. Niles of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City (father of Judge Emory H. Niles) hand-picked prospective members for a law club that he called

"The Lawyers' Round Table."² Mrs. Niles, the former Mary Hamilton Waters, was said to have been descended from a 5th or 6th century Welsh knight of Arthur's Round Table named Cradoc, thus inspiring the club's name. The Lawyers' Round Table adopted an elaborate constitution, which is in print from 1944, along with a list of members from 1911 until 1944 and a recording of all the subjects discussed by date and speaker. Appended to these is an histori-

THE MID 20TH CENTURY CLUBS

THE EXISTING LAW CLUBS THE LAWYERS' ROUND TABLE



The Wranglers pictured at the Elkridge Club on May 21, 1948.

cal note by Judge Eugene O'Dunne of the Supreme Bench in January 1934, which indicates that beginning in the spring of 1911 the club held regular monthly meetings and dinners at the Baltimore Club, northwest corner Charles and Madison Streets, alternating every now and then with meetings at the University Club on the opposite corner. With the advent of the 18th Amendment and for some years thereafter, its regular monthly meetings and dinner were held at the home of the secretary, Judge O'Dunne, then living at 513 Cathedral Street and later at 216 Ridgewood Road in Roland Park. According to Judge O'Dunne, these sessions were held "in strict legal compliance with the 'bona fide guest' provisions of the strictures on human liberty contained in the 'late ignoble experiment.'"

When the well ran dry, the club sedately resumed its meetings in monthly dinners at the Baltimore Club. The Baltimore Club disbanded in 1932, as the Great Depression gripped the country. A majority of its members merged with the Maryland Club, and thereafter the Lawyers' Round Table met and dined there.

On January 13, 1934, a meeting was scheduled to be held in special honor of Judge John J. Parker and his associates of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit. The notice indicates that the subject of Judge Parker's address, at the time of going to print, was still in the ample "bosom of the Court."

THE RULE DAY CLUB

In his talk to the Rule Day Club,³ Judge James F. Schneider indicates that the club was born in 1932 during the twin apocalypses of the Great Depression and Prohibition. He quotes Ring Lardner as saying "Prohibition is better than no liquor at all" and adds that that's the way it was with the founders of the Rule Day Club. They subscribed to the belief that alcoholic beverages be freely imbibed and club tradition over the years has institutionalized the ritual of a cocktail hour, followed by dinner at which beer was served. Walker Lewis even named Abraham Guller of 2900 Ridgewood Avenue as the bootlegger who furnished the liquor.

According to Judge Schneider, the club was founded at the home of the anti-prohibitionist



The Wednesday Club pictured at The Maryland Club.

Congressman John Philip Hill. In 1924, Hill defied the law by renaming his townhouse at 3 West Franklin Street “Franklin Farms,” and by availing himself of the loophole in the law that permitted farmers to brew their own beer and ferment their own wines. Later Hill was indicted for violating the Volstead Act, but a federal jury acquitted him. This event, like so many, was recounted by Walker Lewis in an article which appeared in *The Atlantic Monthly* entitled “The Battle of Franklin Farms.”

The first meeting of the Rule Day Club was held on May 23, 1932, the idea for the club having been conceived by Walker Lewis, Charles LeViness, and Herbert Brune over lunch in the Grill Room of the late Emerson Hotel, which stood at the northwest corner of Calvert and Baltimore Streets. The 18 charter members of the club included John W. Avirett, II,

Rignal W. Baldwin, Jr., Herbert M. Brune, Jr., O. Bowie Duckett, Jr., Charles C.G. Evans, Eli Frank, Jr., William A. Grimes, H. Hamilton Hackney, Hall Hammond, Thomas M. Jenifer, Charles T. LeViness III, H.H. Walker Lewis, Fendall Marbury, Ambler H. Moss, Hunter H. Moss, Edgar Allan Poe, Jr., Roszel C. Thomsen, and R. Dorsey Watkins. Monthly meetings were held on the second Monday of each month from September through May. Lawyers practicing in Baltimore City knew the second Monday in most every month as “rule days,” when the law made certain writs returnable after service to the civil common law courts in Baltimore. In breach-of-contract actions, judgment could be entered against a defendant 15 days after the rule day, even if the defendant had answered the complaint, unless the defense was a good one.

A tradition peculiar to the Rule Day Club (now lost) is the recitation of limericks before the introduction of the evening’s speaker. In former times this was performed by William A. Grimes, and more recently by Randal C. Coleman and Melvin J. Sykes. An entry in the minutes for October 8, 1984 states:

Our bards in residence, Randall C. Coleman and Melvin J. Sykes, rose, as usual, to the occasion and each presented us with two limericks of their own devising. Although the rhyming was clever and the scansion precise, what they lacked in vulgarity was made up for in wit.

THE WRANGLERS

The Wranglers was organized in 1923 when Emory H. Niles, Malcolm H. Lauchheimer, and Roger B. Williams invited Joseph France, Edward H. Hammond, Roger Howell, Edwin F.A. Morgan, Ruben Oppenheimer, Thomas J. Tingly, G. Ross Veazey, Frederick W. Brune, and James T. Carter to lunch at the Emerson Hotel in Baltimore for the purpose of establishing this club.⁴ All 12 founders of the Wranglers were lawyers engaged in active practice in Baltimore. The leader of this club is known as the Pooh-Bah. During the first year, regular monthly meetings were held at the City Club in the old Caswell Hotel. The first meeting, after the organizational meeting, was held on February 15, 1923. The first paper, given by Malcom H. Lauchheimer, was entitled "The Power of Congress to Tax Corporate Surpluses." The tone of the meeting was very businesslike, and no refreshments were served. History recounts that the meeting on February 7, 1924, marked an agreeable change in the routine that had been followed during the first year and was held at the residence of Reuben Oppenheimer in the Marlboro Apartments, where the host read a learned paper entitled "Rights and Obligations of Customers in Stockbrokerage Bankruptcies." After the reading of the paper, a collation was served.

The first meeting of the Wranglers to be held at the West Hamilton Street Club occurred on March 9, 1926, and all subsequent regular meetings, with a few exceptions, have been held at this club.

At the conclusion of Lewis' revision of the Wranglers' history, he indicates that "as far as is known, law clubs similar to the Wranglers do not exist anywhere in the United States except in Baltimore."

THE WEDNESDAY LAW CLUB

The Wednesday Law Club began on October 20, 1926 at the Maryland Club with twenty members.⁵ Unfortunately not much more is known of its early history, as its archives disappeared many years ago, presumably in a transition from one president to the next. The club, with a diverse membership of lawyers and state and federal judges, meets on the first Wednesday in each month, alternating between the Maryland Club and the Mt. Vernon Club. Members must be lawyers over 21 years of age, elected by the membership, upon nomination by one of the existing members. Members are not permitted to nominate persons from their own law firms, and vacancies occur only when there are resignations or deaths among the membership. After a convivial social hour and good meal, a member presents a paper and responds to friendly fire from the assembled.

THE BARRISTERS' CLUB

The Barristers, composed originally of 25 veterans of the trial table, organized in 1927.⁶ Originally, dinner meetings were held monthly at the Southern Hotel and then at the University Club. Presently the club meets at the Johns Hopkins Club.

While information on the Barristers is not easy to come by, its present leader, Judge Stuart R. Berger, provided me the following excerpt from its constitution of 1927:

The object of the Barristers' Club shall be the promotion of sociability among its members, and the discussion of legal topics and questions.

The Barristers meet on the last Tuesday of each month, except in the summertime. There is an annual meeting held every June, in lieu of participation in the joint annual meeting of the other law clubs which is generally conducted at the Center Club. Over time, the Barristers'

meeting has become known as the “Mint Julep Party” and is held on the veranda of the Baltimore Country Club. According to Judge Berger, the name derives from “the proud tradition the Mint Julep has in law, politics and in literature. I am advised that the Mint Julep has come to symbolize the Barristers’ tradition of civility, good fellowship and great friendship.”

This brings us to the newest of the modern law clubs, the Serjeants’ Inn. The first entry in its minute book is dated April 1, 1962, and recounts the following:

THE SERJEANTS’ INN

In December, 1960, John W. Sause, Jr., Assistant State’s Attorney for Baltimore City, invited himself and seven other lawyers to attend a very exclusive luncheon at the Merchants’ Club for the purpose of discussing the formation of a “law club.” The seven invitees were F. Hooper Bond, Charles Cahn, II, P. McEvoy Cromwell, Joseph G. Finnerty, Jr., Robert J. Martineau, Shale D. Stiller, and H. Rutherford Turnbull, III. The date of the luncheon was January 12, 1961.

The first actual dinner meeting took place at the University Club, where Bob Martineau presented a talk on “Selection of Judges.” At the first few meetings, Lowell Bowen, Manfred Leckzsas, Steven D. Moses, George E. Thomsen and Roger Redden were added to the membership. Shale Stiller was elected president and “Bodie” Finnerty secretary/treasurer. The minutes report that the club moved to the Engineer’s Club for the April meeting due to “the finicky appetites of some of the members.”

Over the ensuing months a debate arose with respect to dues, the club’s name, the procedures for electing new members, and other matters. At the meeting of September 18, 1961, the name The Serjeants’ Club was chosen. On March 21, 1962, as a result of an article explaining the English history of “Serjeants,” which appeared in the March 1962 issue of the American Bar Association Journal, it was decided to change the name of the club to “The Serjeants’ Inn.”

The records of the club continued then much like those of the other law clubs. The dates of meetings, the topics of discussion and speakers, the dues structure and treasurers’ reports are duly recorded. The membership continued to grow. In May, 1966 Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit was the guest of the club and he entertained that evening with his reminiscences of public and private professional life.

The first meeting at the Hamilton Street Club took place on October 9, 1968. At the meeting of June 4, 1969, Robert F. Sweeney, Deputy Attorney General of Maryland, reminisced about his life in business and at the bar and told the club what he would do if he were ever elected governor of Maryland.

The minutes entered by Master Serjeant Martin Greenfeld in 1979–80 indicate that the new members to the club included Andrew Jay Graham, Ellen Heller, L. Paige Marvel, M. Natalie McSherry, and Larry M. Wolf. The minutes entered by Master Serjeant Joseph K. Pokempner for 1980–81 begin, “Citadel of male chauvinism crumbles—The opening meeting of the Serjeants’ Inn was marked by the attendance of the club’s first female members—L. Paige Marvel, M. Natalie McSherry, and Ellen Heller.”

The 1989–90 year began with the discussion of relocating from the Hamilton Street Club because of its failure to permit women members. Instead, the club wrote to the president of the Hamilton Street Club requesting a reconsideration of its all-male policy, and in early 1989 the club opened its doors and invited five women from the Baltimore community to become members. Thus, the Serjeants are able to continue their meetings to this day in this convenient and hospitable forum.

OTHER CLUBS

During the last 25 years, many of us are aware of the growth of the Inns of Court movement in the United States, occasioning the development of active inns in other parts of our state, particularly in Montgomery County.

Additionally, I am aware of at least two other law clubs in our area. In November of 1968 the late Jim Cook of Towson gathered a distinguished group including Dick Reid, R. Bruce Alderman, William S. Baldwin, Douglas G. Bottom, Paul Feeley, Owen Hennegan, William Mosner, Richard Murray, and James Nolan to form a Baltimore County law club known as the "Dissenters." The first recorded meeting occurred on December 5, 1968, at 8:00 p.m., and the group continues to meet for dinner and legal discussion on a regular monthly basis on the second Tuesday at Patrick's Restaurant in Timonium. There are currently 41 members. Retired Judge Alfred Brennan is the president and Judge James Smith is the secretary/treasurer.

In the 1950s, a group of lawyers decided to form a law club that included members of the bar outside the Baltimore metropolitan area. This club is known as the "Loop Holes." The club continues today, meeting on a monthly basis, fall through spring at different restaurants around the state. It meets annually in Annapolis and Columbia and other locations around the state. The talks are given by members and non-members, who are invited to make presentations to the club, a recent one being presented by Russell H. Smouse on baseball arbitration. Besides expanding beyond Baltimore City, this club has endeavored to attract a diverse group of lawyers and was formed for the purpose of establishing a club that would not be dominated by the large law firms in Baltimore City. Its 1999–2000 president is James G. Klair of Towson.

SUMMATION

For some time I have been interested in the history of the law clubs and the unique role that they play within our legal community. Speaking with more senior members of the bar about this topic, I was advised that the Baltimore law clubs have been the subject of discussion and envy by bar leaders in other American cities, and I will conclude by quoting from Feldstein's *Daily Record* article of May 5, 1938:

Arthur T. Vanderbilt, president of the American Bar Association, on his recent visit here as a guest of the Baltimore bar remarked to Robert France, our secretary, that Baltimore is unique in the possession of its many congenial law clubs. Other visiting attorneys have made similar comment. The long reputation for congeniality and literary activity of the Baltimore City bar is in no small part due to the function of these law clubs. They have always been among the bar of Baltimore and likely will always be.

¹ The material on the pre-Civil War law clubs and on the mid-20th century clubs is taken from an article which appeared in *The Daily Record* on June 7, 1938, recounting an address delivered on May 5, 1938, by Baltimore attorney Samuel H. Feldstein.

² Material for this section on 'The Lawyers' Round Table is taken from an article by H. H. Walker Lewis in the *Maryland Historical Magazine* (Vol. 70, No. 3, Fall 1975) and from a talk given by Judge James F. Schneider to the Rule Day Club on January 12, 1998.

³ The reference is again to Judge Schneider's talk to the Rule Day Club on January 12, 1998.

⁴ This material is taken from Roger B. Williams' booklet entitled, *The Wranglers: A Brief History of a Baltimore Law Club* (1953) and a 1965 revision to the booklet by H. H. Walker Lewis.

⁵ See "Law Clubs" in Baltimore by Samuel H. Feldstein, *The Daily Record*, June 7, 1938.

⁶ The brief information obtained concerning the Barristers was provided by its present presiding officer, Judge Stuart R. Berger.

LEGAL MILESTONES

in the 20th Century

by Janet Stidman Eveleth

Life was relatively simple when the 20th century arrived. So was the law. The thousand or so attorneys who called Maryland home in 1900 spent their professional hours at a pace that was leisurely and, well, gentlemanly.

The nation was still rural, but industry was booming. Because court access was limited to those who could afford to litigate their disputes, the legal system catered to “big” companies, not the average citizen.

Law was an all-male domain of solo, general practitioners. Earmarks of the profession included handwritten documents, gentleman’s agreements, and an unhurried, fraternal climate where collegiality reigned. Most law offices were clustered around the local courthouse.

“Those were the days when law offices smelled of old leather books, coal-burning stoves, kerosene lamps and cigar smoke,” wrote Judge James F. Schneider in a 1996 book celebrating the centennial of the Maryland State Bar Association. “There were few law schools and no uniform standards for admission to the bar, except a lawyer in Maryland had to be male and at least 21 years of age.”

Usually, a lawyer was taught by a mentor and was admitted to the bar by passing an oral examination given by a local judge. By 1900, there were a few African-American men practicing law in Baltimore, but no women. Etta Maddox became the first in 1903 when she was admitted to the Maryland bar; it would be another 17 years before women could vote.

By 1905, tall buildings housing some lawyers’ offices began to appear in Baltimore, and the city’s Legal Aid Society was founded. Three years later, the state’s first automobile accident



In 1903, Etta Maddox became the first woman to practice law in Maryland.

Abbreviated version of article which first appeared in the Maryland Law Journal, 1999. The article was based on an interview with Maryland State Bar Association historians Judge James F. Schneider and Philip Sherman.



Col. Randolph Barton (in bow tie) of Niles Barton & Wilmer leading recruits into the army during World War I. Photograph circa 1917.

AFTER WORLD WAR I

case reached the Maryland Court of Appeals.

The Maryland General Assembly passed a law in 1912 limiting a woman's work week to ten hours. Child labor laws were also strengthened. Other major milestones of this decade included the creation of the federal income tax in 1913, followed by Maryland's Workers' Compensation Act.

In 1918, the Maryland General Assembly mandated that lawyers be high school graduates. The time sheet was introduced in a Baltimore law firm in 1931, and many attorneys feared the profession was turning into a business. At the time, most law firms averaged two or three lawyers.

During the Great Depression of the 1930s, the New Deal's social welfare legislation expanded the federal bureaucracy. The birth of Social Security in 1935 created a whole new branch of law on entitlements. In this era, Maryland became the first in the nation to institute a state income tax.

Attorneys were not spared the misery of the Depression. Despite new laws and federal programs, legal work was hard to find. "Lawyers were operating elevators, working in clerk's offices and doing just about anything they could find," recalled Maryland State Bar Association historian Philip Sherman. "Some actually operated their law practices out of the lobbies of business buildings, using a pay phone to get by."

WORLD WAR II

The Maryland Rules of Procedure, creating uniformity in all jurisdictions, were adopted in 1941, the year the United States entered World War II. The Flat File Act passed the next year, revolutionizing case file formats and pleadings. Before then, lawyers carried their files in green bags. Legal briefcases were now in vogue, and law practice became better organized.

Many returning soldiers entered law school, courtesy of the GI bill, and lawyer-veterans took postwar law refresher courses.

As automobiles became more affordable, Americans flocked to the suburbs. Lawyers became more mobile too, and the geographic boundaries of their practices expanded.

In 1946, the Maryland State Bar Association got its first female member. Women were allowed to serve on state juries in 1947. That same year, Maryland became the first state in the nation to institute a sales tax and set another precedent with the introduction of building codes.

In the 1950s all businesses underwent a revolution in innovative office equipment. Reproduction machines began to eliminate carbon paper. Electric typewriters started replacing manual ones, automating offices. The legal profession witnessed the birth of the first big law firms as the size soared as high as 20 lawyers.

Major constitutional decisions handed down by the U.S. Supreme Court in the 1950s and 1960s affected everything from school segregation to criminal defendants' rights.

The 1960s saw the passage of far-reaching legislation, such as the Civil Rights, Voting Rights, and Open Housing Laws.

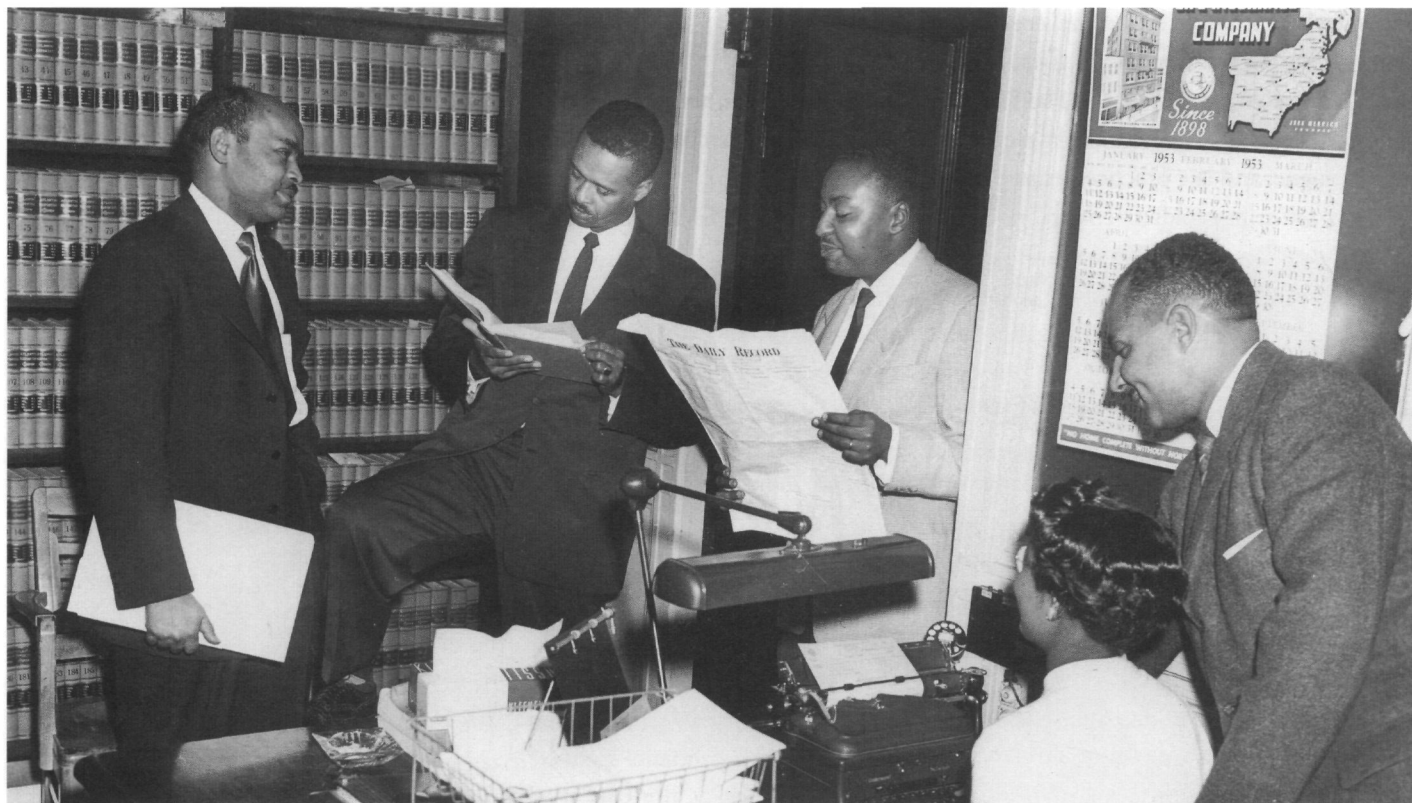
Many attorneys relocated, moving away from county seats. Product liability cases gained momentum, as did class action suits. Law became more specialized and the legal profession more diverse. Law school enrollment began to swell.

Other legal milestones of the decade included the creation of the Maryland Court of Special Appeals and the Clients' Security Trust Fund.

THE SECOND HALF OF THE CENTURY

William Donald Schaefer hanging his shingle to practice law, accompanied by his mother. Mr. Schaefer would go on to be Mayor of the City of Baltimore and Governor and Comptroller of the State of Maryland. He is a lifetime member of the Bar Association of Baltimore City.





FINAL DECADES

The original law firm of Brown, Allen, and Watts, the first major African-American law firm in Baltimore, was established in December 1948. Left to right: Milton B. Allen, W. Emerson Brown, Jr., George L. Parrish, the first associate lawyer, Robert B. Watts, and Miss Margaret Spriggs.

The environmental protection movement arrived in the 1970s with the passage of a series of laws to protect this country's environmental resources and to make workplaces safer. Strides were also made in family law, when the state's Marital Property Act decreed equal property division in divorce. An Equal Rights Amendment was added to the Maryland Declaration of Rights in 1972, a year before the U.S. Supreme Court's *Roe v. Wade* decision gave women the right to terminate pregnancies.

The 1970s saw the creation of the District Court in Maryland. Major changes in the criminal bar came with the founding of the Office of the Public Defender to provide legal representation to indigent defendants across the state.

In the mid 1970s, the Maryland Institute for the Continuing Professional Education of Lawyers was established, and the Attorney Grievance Commission became a statewide agency to oversee attorney discipline. As the number of lawyers increased, so did the complaints against them.

When the Supreme Court lifted the ban on lawyer advertising in its 1976 *Bates v. State Bar of Arizona* decision, lawyers started using everything from the Yellow Pages, radio, and television to billboards to advertise legal services. This generated widespread concern that the legal profession was becoming more business-oriented and heightened the poor image of lawyers that is still with us today.

The 1980s proved to be prosperous years for lawyers. The number of attorneys and law students rose dramatically, and many law firms swelled in size, with some of the larger local ones topping 200 members. More women and minorities joined the profession. At the same time, firm loyalty diminished as attorneys shed legal tradition and withdrew from firms. Mergers and lawyer boutiques became commonplace.

A dramatic rise in civil case filings, followed by an increase in clogged and backlogged court dockets, gave the growing ranks of lawyers plenty of work. Medical advances spurred more medical malpractice suits. Passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act and other laws protecting the disabled generated new civil rights.

The legal profession and the courts embraced the relatively new concept of Alternative Dispute Resolution in the 1980s to ease court overloads. Attorney public service and pro bono activities gained visibility during this decade with the creation of the Maryland Volunteer Lawyers Service. With passage of IOLTA (Insurance On Lawyer Trust Accounts), Maryland attorneys began supporting legal services for the poor through the interest on their trust accounts.

The greatest changes of all, however, came in the last decade of the 20th century, when the high-tech revolution hit law firms. Computer discs started replacing paper, and lawyers communicated via cell phones, email, pagers, voice mail, palm pilots, video conferences, and the Internet. Electronic filing replaced many trips to the courthouse.

Law firms downsized in the early and mid-1990s, as the legal market suffered economically. Law students had difficulty finding jobs. The number of solos soared. Law office management, marketing, and administration surfaced as key elements in a profession that was evolving into more of a business to survive.

Women and minorities entered the profession in record numbers during the 1990s. More found their way to law firm partnerships, and many were appointed to the bench.

Civility and professionalism also received a great deal of attention, and a professionalism course was mandated for newly admitted attorneys in the state. Well over 29,000 attorneys were practicing in Maryland at the end of 1999—a more than 20-fold increase over the number of lawyers in the state at the beginning of the century.

Over the last 100 years, changes in American culture created many conflicts in society. These conflicts led to new issues, which in turn required new laws. The focus of law shifted from government and business to citizens' rights, personal freedoms, and the protection of the public. The need for more lawyers steadily grew over the century, and the areas of law practice constantly expanded.

Given the sweeping changes of the last century, only a fool would predict what the book commemorating developments in the new century will say—assuming books as we now know them will still be published.

CONCLUSION

Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., REPORTER

In 1999, scholars and historians were asked to rank the ten most newsworthy events of the 20th century. These are the ten: dropping the atomic bomb in 1945, the Nazi Holocaust, the 1969 moon walk by astronaut Neil Armstrong, the 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor, the Wright brothers' flight in 1903, the 1920 amendment to the U.S. Constitution giving women the right to vote, President John F. Kennedy's assassination in 1963, the beginning of World War I in 1914, the 1954 Brown decision, and the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Two of the ten are notable as triumphs of the law, as our constitution brought educational freedom to us all in the Brown decision, and all citizens benefitted by the participation of women in elections. These victories, and there were many others, should not, however, obscure the defeats of the law. They happened too. And perhaps the most egregious defeat of the law at home was the lynching evil, which uncomfortably hints at another defeat of the law: the holocaust in Europe that occurred not too many years later. Both occurred in the lifetime of many who read these words. In order to celebrate the profession of law, which seeks to maintain the sometimes thin line separating humanitarianism from barbarism, it is useful to remember when the line was allowed to evaporate.

The man who was honored by the 1985 rededication of our courthouse, Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., was once a reporter. We are grateful to *The Baltimore Book* (Temple University Press), edited by Elizabeth Fee, Linda Shopes, and Linda Zeiman, for finding and publishing Mitchell's account in the *Afro-American* of racist violence in Princess Anne in Somerset County in 1934.

"Flames of race antagonism that have been smouldering in Princess Anne since the lynching of George Armwood, last October, burst into fever heat on Saturday night when a gang of white hoodlums attacked several colored citizens. Reports circulating to the effect that the entire colored population was being driven from town on Saturday night were denied by colored residents who would talk to Afro reporters on Monday. Many of the terror-stricken townsfolk refused to talk for fear of reprisals. Residents were prone to dismiss the disorder as trivial, despite the report that men, women and children had been set scurrying in all directions by the enraged whites. Varying reports give the number of whites in the mob from 200 to 500.

The small force of three policemen, headed by Chief Marion Austin, was ignored as if it did not exist.

The town was in a turmoil for more than an hour on Saturday night, and outside help was summoned by Sheriff Luther Daugherty as officials recalled the burning of George Armwood in the courthouse square during an outbreak last October.

Eye-witnesses charge that a mob, led by a white man named Stacey, attacked Roy Shields, a native of the town, and severely beat him with clubs and other weapons.

Shields was rescued from the crowd by officers, according to a witness, but his attackers were not dispersed until one of them had made a speech.

The speech is thought to have centered around recent arrests of colored men on the shore for alleged crimes against white women.

In one of these cases, which was that of Sam Jones, several blood-stained garments that were offered as evidence in attempting to prove that he (Jones) was the murderer of a Mrs. Brumbley, were found to have been dipped in turkey blood.

Jones was released, and is now living at his home in Crisfield, Maryland.

Another of these cases is that of James Boland, a former Sunday school teacher, who is accused of having attempted to rape Mrs. Anna Waddy, a 65-year-old white woman, last week.

According to some current rumors in the community, Boland is not guilty but he was trying to collect \$118 in salary that he said was owed to him by Mrs. Waddy.

Certain white elements, however, have taken these cases as indications of danger signals in the colored community and are said to have been planning such an affair as took place Saturday.

A variety of reasons why a gang of whites attacked colored citizens in Princess Anne, Saturday, have been given, but some residents are firmly convinced that the trouble was a political move by which whites hoped to make wholesale arrests of colored voters.

With primary elections coming off today (Wednesday), it is said that the gang of trouble makers had counted on the aid of the authorities in keeping the colored people in cells on charges of disorderly conduct.

A decided opposition is growing, among colored people, for Sheriff Luther Daugherty and John B. Robins, state's attorney. Both of these men were in office during the lynching of George Armwood, and Sheriff Daugherty has since figured in the arrest of another man, who was declared not guilty in an Eastern Shore court.

Regardless of what the motive for Saturday night's outbreak was, however, it has left the people of Princess Anne in a state of fear and anger."

Can anyone doubt that such personal encounters helped shaped the character and commitment of Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. to use the law more forcefully to strengthen that thin line?

John Carroll Byrnes

Circuit Court for Baltimore City

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A Centennial POST SCRIPT

by John Carroll Byrnes
Chairman
Centennial Celebration Committee

We, members of the Baltimore bar and bench, are observing and celebrating the close of the 20th century, and the end of the old and dawn of a new millennium. To do so, we respectfully remember and honor preeminent lawyers and judges of the 20th century. We publish short profiles and histories of representative Baltimore law firms. And, we observe the centennial of the Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. Courthouse, the very heart of Baltimore's legal community.

Historian David McCullough has well described the spirit of our Centennial Celebration:

I draw great pleasure from history. It's all well and good to say that we should know history because it makes us better citizens, and it does. And that there are great lessons in history, and there are. But history is also a source of immense pleasure in the way that music and art and the theatre can be sources of great pleasure. We shouldn't deny ourselves that pleasure, and we shouldn't deny coming generations that pleasure.¹

Selecting "Preeminent Members of the Bench and Bar" may allow future generations of lawyers to appreciate better that professional success is not measured simply by their bank accounts but by how they might lead society in the future.

Remembering some of the distinguished law firms of past and present is our way of saying thanks for their great service to the law and acknowledging that law firms are, after all, collectives of individual lawyers, who, like so many excellent lawyers in individual practices, gave, and give, leadership in the community and in the law as individuals.

This centennial book will be a long-lasting album commemorating each of these components of our celebration.

Recognizing the centennial of the Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. Courthouse is a special honor, not only because it is superb architecture of one hundred years standing, but because of what has happened within its great walls. Families have been dissolved, but others rebuilt. Young people without hope or expectations have been given both, while the lives of others foundered on the rocks of crime and despair. Hundreds of thousands of harmful citizens have lost their liberty to prisons, wrongs have been righted, disputes civilly resolved. A courthouse is a place of teeming democracy. A place of law, not of autocratic decree familiar to a world not so many hundreds of years ago and familiar still in some places. The courthouse is where our constitutional guarantees of due process and of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness come to life in countless human dramas before judges and juries, produced and directed by a skilled and dedicated Bar.



Mayor Martin O'Malley and John Carroll Byrnes celebrate the Centennial Celebration.

The struggle to find peaceful resolution of conflict through law is not always successful. Witness the continuing violence on battlefields throughout the world and on the streets of our great city. But we, the bench and bar, continue the struggle, and nowhere more evidently than in our courthouse.

Historically, the courthouse was the center of all public life. It remains the center of the life of the law. Whether a lawyer is a "litigator" or an "office lawyer," he or she knows the courthouse as a spiritual home.

It is fitting, therefore, to pay tribute to the Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. Courthouse, dedicated to a man who devoted his life to the principle that law is the best instrument of justice in a democracy.

We celebrate a new millennium too—an exciting chapter in recorded history. We can reasonably anticipate an increasingly rapid rate of scientific discovery and development which will bring great challenges, particularly to the law and its practitioners. It is safe to predict that in this new millennium, nation-states as we know them will be less distinct, genetics will become an enormously important medical influence, technology will become a far more intrusive influence on daily life and ethical questions will be more complicated. These, and more, will demand the work of the law; and if that law is to be morally premised to avoid a return to barbarism, the training of lawyers and judges, not to mention legislators, other political leaders and religious philosophers, will have to be better tuned to this new world.

I close also with David McCullough's words. Although speaking of the Brooklyn Bridge, we can read it as though it speaks of our courthouse and metaphorically the rule of law for which it stands:

It is this triumphant structure, rising up out of those cities, rising up out of that distant time, telling us that we can build, we can do things well that will have a long life, that are enduring. Bridges were falling down all over the place then. What the Brooklyn Bridge is saying is that if you really care about who you are and what you do, about what your work is, you will want it to stand the test of time. That civilization is saying to us, 'This is the best we can do, and it is very good.'

¹The Sun, April 23, 1999.



Above: The Circuit Court for Baltimore City, 1998:

Last row, L to R: Judge M. Brooke Murdock, Judge Marcella A. Holland, Judge Alfred Nance, Judge Allen L. Schwait, Judge Evelyn Omega Cannon, Judge William C. Quarles, Judge Thomas J.S. Waxter, Jr., Judge Gary I. Strausberg, Judge Bonita J. Dancy, Judge David W. Young, Judge Albert J. Matricciani, Judge Carol E. Smith, Judge Martin P. Welch

Middle row, L to R: Judge Joseph P. McCurdy, Judge Paul A. Smith, Judge Richard T. Rombro, Judge John C. Themelis, Judge Roger W. Brown, Judge Ellen M. Heller, Judge John N. Prevas, Judge Mabel E. Houze Hubbard, Judge Clifton J. Gordy, Judge Kathleen O'Ferrall Friedman, Judge David B. Mitchell, Judge Thomas E. Noel

First row, L to R: Judge Kenneth Lavon Johnson, Judge Joseph H.H. Kaplan, Chief Judge Robert I.H. Hammerman, Judge John Carroll Byrnes, Judge Edward J. Angeletti



June 30, 2000

Right: Participating in the unveiling of the Centennial Cornerstone were, from left, Lois A. Fenner McBride, president, Monumental City Bar Association; Kieffer Mitchell, Baltimore City Council, 4th District; State Sen. Clarence M. Mitchell IV, D-Baltimore City; Sheila Dixon, president, Baltimore City Council; Chief Judge Joseph H.H. Kaplan; Frank M. Conaway, clerk of the court; the Rev. Mary W. Conaway, register of wills; and Peter M. Martin, president and CEO, Provident Bankshares.

Priceless, yes.

Pricey, *no*.

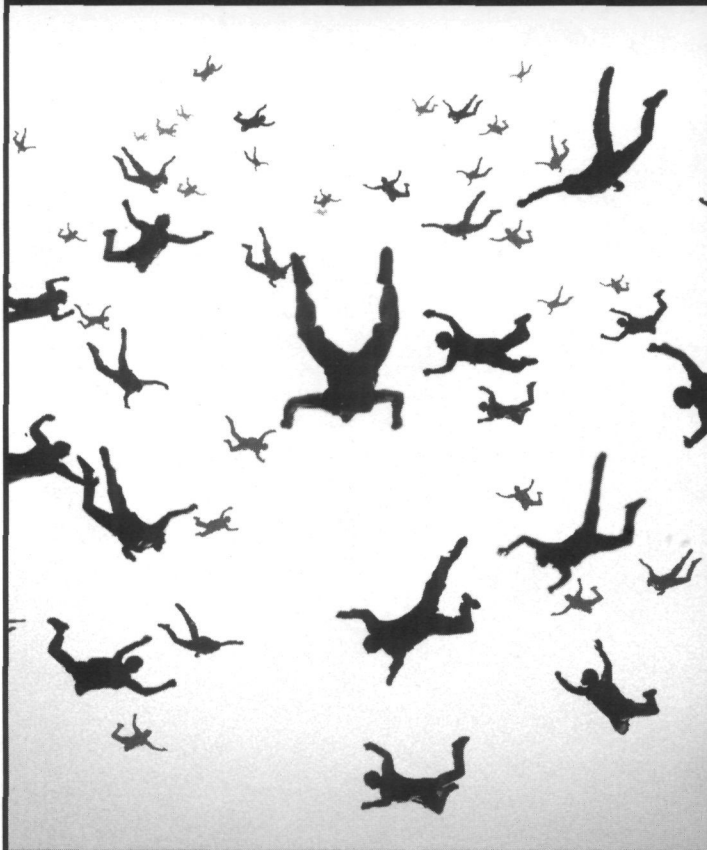
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The Baltimore Courthouse & Law Museum Foundation, Inc. was established in 1986 to encourage citizens to share in the opportunity to work with Judges and the City in the Courthouse restoration and beautification, placement of appropriate art, improved maintenance and support for the Museum of Legal History. Specifically, the Foundation:

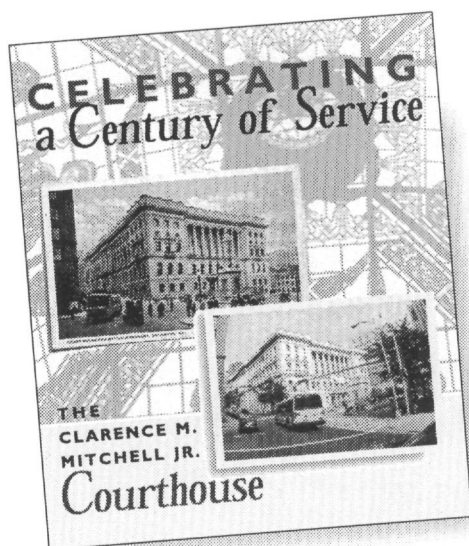
Encourages grants and budget commitments from the city, state and federal governments, and contributes from private individuals and foundations.

Solicits memorabilia, historical artifacts and appropriate furnishings and artwork.

Invites the involvement of lawyers, volunteer docents, historians, curators, preservationist, engineers, architects, artists, community leaders and interested private citizens.

For more information on our courthouses or the renovation effort, or volunteering in the Museum of Legal History, please send your name and address to:

**The Baltimore Courthouse &
Law Museum Foundation, Inc.
Room 264, Courthouse East
111 North Calvert Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202**



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